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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1976

Established 1887

## Italy's Christian Democrats Are Leading in Both Houses Despite Communist Gains

### Socialists Failing to Advance; Small Parties Are in Decline

ROME, June 21.—Italy's Communist party registered important gains tonight in incomplete results of parliamentary elections but the governing Christian Democratic party held to its lead.

The strong possibility emerged that no government could be formed without Communist participation. But leaders of the Christian Democrats, who appeared to be halting the erosion of support that pushed the party into elections a year ahead of schedule, indicated that they would continue to refuse Communist demands to enter the government.

With results counted from 35,031 of 73,178 polling places in the Chamber of Deputies race, the percentage standings were as follows (with results in the 1972 parliamentary elections in parentheses):

Christian Democrats	38.8 (38.8)
Communists	26.8 (27.3)
Socialists	9.4 (9.4)
Social Movement	5.0 (7.5)
Social Democrats	3.3 (5.2)
Republicans	2.7 (2.7)
Liberals	1.6 (3.4)
Proletarian Democrats	1.2
Radicals	0.9
Others	2.1

With results counted from 67,970 of the 73,178 polling districts in the Senate race, the standings were:

Christian Democrats	39.2 (38.1)
Communists	24 (27.6)
Socialists	10.3 (10.7)
Social Movement	6.5 (9.2)
Social Democrats	3.1 (5.4)
Liberals	1.3 (4.4)
Republicans	2.5 (3.8)
Radicals	0.8

The results do not add up to 100 per cent because of electoral vagaries.

The combined vote of the Christian Democrats and other center and center-right parties—the Italian Social Movement (MSI)—is neo-Fascist—was below 50 per cent. If that trend continued, the Christian Democrats would be unable to form a government without Communist or Socialist participation.

**Socialist Stand**

During the election campaign, the Socialists insisted that they would be coalition partners of the Christian Democrats only if the Communists were allowed into the government. And today the Socialist party secretary, Francesco De Martino, said he believed that his party would adhere to that pre-election stand.

The performance of the Socialists today was disappointing. They appeared to have lost somewhat, instead of gaining the 3 or 4 percentage points they had expected.

The party's poor showing triggered the immediate resignation of its deputy secretary, Giovanni Mosca, who suggested that the entire party leadership should follow his example.

The Christian Democrats' leader, Amintore Fanfani, hailed the results as "a mandate for the Christian Democrats to remain as the official guide of the country and to fulfill the promises of the campaign, of renewal without causing any risks to freedom and to promote understanding among democratic forces."

Communist demands for a formal role in the cabinet, which he said would be a "provoked warning from the Ford administration about U.S. reaction."



COMMUNISTS CELEBRATE—Enrico Berlinguer (right), leader of the Italian Communist party, standing on the balcony of the party headquarters in Rome and applauding to answer the cheers of thousands of supporters who gathered in the street last night.

In a later statement, Mr. Berlinguer said that the results confirmed the validity of the Communist party's standing proposals for a grand coalition, grouping all parties except the neo-Fascists, to govern Italy after the elections.

He said that any other solution would lead to a "split and a division" of the country.

Views in the Senate race, with 315 seats at stake, were counted first, followed by those for the 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. In Italy's multiparty system, the party that finishes ahead in the election usually forms a coalition cabinet with one or more other parties.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have equal, and duplicating powers. In the Senate the government must win votes of confidence in both of them and all bills must clear the two houses.

The 40-day election campaign

centered almost entirely on the conflict between the Christian Democrats, who have headed off Italy's governments since World War II with the backing of the United States and the Vatican, and the Communists, who argued that the economic and political crisis confronting Italy cannot be resolved without a broadly based coalition government that would include them.

With 1.7 million members, the Italian Communists form the largest Communist party in Western Europe. They maintain that they are ideologically independent of Moscow and have pledged to respect Western parliamentary democracy if taken into the government.

Polling officials indicated shortly after voting ended at 2 p.m. today that the turnout would approach 95 per cent of the registered electorate, which totaled 40 million for the Chamber of Deputies and 35 million for the Senate.

The age limit for voting for candidates for the Chamber of Deputies was lowered this year, for the first time, to 18. Voters for Senate candidates must be at least 25.

The adding of about 3 million young voters between 18 and 21 was initially projected as an electoral boost for the Communists, who have taken a larger share of the youth vote in past elections than have the other parties.

In all, 5,886 candidates were running for the lower house and 1,610 sought seats in the Senate.

The Christian Democrats, whose party has five or six main factions ranging from the far right to the moderate left, suffered a major defeat when voters rejected their initiative to repeal divorce laws in 1974.

Last June the Communists took 33.4 per cent of the votes cast in regional elections and formed leftist coalition administrations in six of the country's most populated and industrialized regions. The Christian Democrats finished 2 percentage points ahead of the Communists.

Rocked by bitter party infighting, charges of corruption involving some of its top figures and a precipitous plunge in the economy and social services in the last year, the Christian Democrats appeared to be on the verge of collapse when the Socialist party withdrew its support from the minority government in April and forced the Christian Democrats to call parliamentary elections.

The voting, spread over 21 hours yesterday and today, was not known to have produced any disorderly incidents.

In municipal voting, attention was centered on Rome, which was electing a city council. Leftist gains in other major cities last June, when Rome did not have a municipal election, left the capital as the only important mainland city not governed by the Communists, either alone or in coalition.

### Pretoria Townships Hit

## 10 Killed as Rioting Resumes in South Africa

PRETORIA, June 21.—Ten persons were killed in renewed outbreaks of rioting today in black areas of South Africa, Justice Minister James Kruger told Parliament tonight.

Mr. Kruger said this brought the death toll in riots since Wednesday to 140, with 1,328 injured.

He again underlined that the figures "in no way imply that all the people died or were injured as a result of police action."

The rioting was concentrated in black townships around the capital of Pretoria, with violence also reported in Johannesburg and other areas of the country, including black homelands.

**Tough Action Vowed**

In a strongly worded statement, Mr. Kruger warned that the government would not tolerate any extension of the unrest. The police will have to act to contain the disturbances.

Two blacks were reported to have been shot to death by the police in the black township of Mabopane, 21 miles northwest of the capital of Pretoria.

The police said rioters near Pretoria burned buses, beer halls and administration buildings. The police ordered all liquor to be removed from several townships to prevent a recurrence of drunken fighting that caused many casualties last week.

A mob estimated at about 300 ransacked the home of a white farmer, Nathan Liebenow, near Mabopane, attacked him with knives and forced him to hand over 3,000 rand (\$2,450) before being dispersed by police fire.

The army was put on alert but was not called in to assist police reinforcements and riot squads sent to the flashpoints.

Rioting first flared up Wednesday at Soweto, 15 miles south of Johannesburg, when thousands of schoolchildren demonstrated against being forced to use Afrikaans in some school subjects. Soweto civic leaders backed the language protest because they said, "Afrikaans is the language of the oppressor."

Today, Soweto was quiet, but police remained on guard there in force.

The rioting at Mabopane (population 100,000) began at dawn when blacks attacked buses arriving to take them to their jobs in Pretoria. They damaged at least 50 buses and 10 were burned out.

"We shall not act weakly," warned Police Commissioner Gert Prinsloo.

But the rioters went on to wreck local government offices and loot a liquor store. They fled when police opened fire over their heads, witnesses said. But then they returned to jeer at the police and shoot black-power slogans. Many of the rioters appeared to be teen-agers.

Scores of blacks were arrested. The police said earlier that almost 900 Africans had been arrested in last week's violence.

Other townships in turmoil today included Mamelodi, east of Pretoria, where three schools were set ablaze and all whites were evacuated, and Atteridgeville, west of the capital, where a school, administrative offices and two liquor stores were stoned.

There were similar scenes in Daveyton, on the industrial eastern fringes of Johannesburg, and at townships farther east—Nigel and Springs.

White officials of the Bantu Administration Board, which is responsible for black welfare, were told to keep away from the townships. Two of them were killed when the rioting broke out in Soweto.

Unrest has also reached some of South Africa's so-called African homelands. Students at the Tshika Teachers College on the border with Lesotho set a laboratory on fire.

And in the homeland of Bophuthatswana, which is spread over areas in the north and northwest of South Africa, all school hostels have been closed because pupils were reported "restless."

The homelands are tribal territories reserved for blacks. Under South Africa's apartheid policy of separate racial development, it is intended that they will eventually be given independence.

### Appeals to Industrialized Nations in OECD Talk

## Kissinger Urges East-West Trade Policy

By James Goldborough

PARIS, June 21 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries have become increasingly dependent on trade with the West, and that it was time for the industrialized nations to develop a common program for dealing with Communist nations.

Speaking at the ministerial meeting of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. Kissinger said that a "new dimension of economic interaction between East and West has begun to take shape."

He cited increasing trade and debt figures as proof of the new trend. Mr. Kissinger said that the reason for the evolution "is plain. These countries have come to realize that they cannot provide for growing consumer demand or meet the technological imperatives of the more sophisticated economy they seek solely from their own economic resources. Further, many of the countries of Eastern Europe wish to diversify trading pat-

terns that were established in the aftermath of World War II."

Mr. Kissinger's remarks on East-West trade were part of a 15-page speech on the economic condition within the industrial democracies. The tone, described as "confident" by U.S. officials, was that the industrialized world largely had overcome the effects of the recent recession and now should look beyond to strengthening economic ties.

Kissinger-Vorster meeting plan embarrasses West Germans. Page 3.

with both the Communist and the developing nations. Referring to the developing nations, Mr. Kissinger expressed U.S. disapproval with "recent unfavorable experiences" during the United Nations meeting last month in Nairobi, and said that the United States would press on with its plan for a resources bank for funding private investment in developing lands. The U.S. plan was narrowly defeated at the United Nations, bringing a sharp reaction from Washington. The plan is widely supported at the OECD and today French Foreign

Minister Jean Sauvagnargues called for approval of it.

The main news in the speech today, however, was in the remarks on trade with the Communists.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union has the second largest economy in the world and together with other Comecon countries accounted for 30 per cent of world production, Mr. Kissinger said that expanding economic relations present "hopeful prospects, both economic and political, if approached with understanding, skill and foresight."

In the last four years, he said, trade between Comecon and OECD countries had increased nearly fourfold. Most East European countries now depend on and prefer Western machinery, technology and material imports for the dynamic element of their economic growth.

He said that the sudden increase in the external debt of the Comecon countries, including the Soviet Union, "has been striking. Their net debt to private Western banks doubled in 1973 to \$15 billion, and their total hard currency debt to Western banks to \$25 billion. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

WEATHER—PARIS: Today, warm, up to 64° (23°). Wednesday, variable, 59-64° (15-18°). Thursday, fair, 59-64° (15-18°). Friday, fair, 59-64° (15-18°). Saturday, fair, 59-64° (15-18°). Sunday, fair, 59-64° (15-18°). YOKO: Tuesday, unsettled, Temp. 59-64° (15-18°).

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## yan-Syrian Troops Enter Beirut

### New Arab League Truce Effort



KEEPERS—The first contingent of joint Syrian-Libyan force getting ready yesterday to move away from the Beirut Airport to take up positions to police a cease-fire.

## yan-Syrian Troops Enter Beirut

June 21.—Hundreds of Syrian and Palestinian troops, the vanguard of an Arab peace-keeping force, entered Beirut today with white flags from their vehicles, announcing their arrival in the city.

The troops came from Syria and Lebanon, where they have been fighting an alliance of Palestinian and Lebanese leftists. Maj. Jalloud of Libya announced in Damascus that Syria and the Palestine commando movement had agreed on another cease-fire in Lebanon.

Maj. Jalloud said Syria had agreed to withdraw its troops from positions near Beirut, Sidon and Saida, where they have been fighting an alliance of Palestinian and Lebanese leftists. Maj. Jalloud appealed for other Arab countries to send troops for the peace-keeping force.

Arab foreign ministers decided in Cairo two weeks ago that it should also include troops from Algeria, Saudi Arabia and the Sudan.

In another effort to end the civil war in Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Palestine Liberation Organization opened summit talks at Riyadh today.

The talks, not announced beforehand, brought together Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, and the host, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

The Egyptian state-controlled Middle East News Agency said the three leaders held a brief meeting at Riyadh airport to discuss the latest developments in Lebanon and scheduled full talks later in the day. The main subject, the agency said, was "current efforts to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon."

In Beirut, the new cease-fire was to have gone into effect at 1 a.m. today. However, fighting in the Khaldeh section around the airport was still going on at noon, about the time the peace-keeping force arrived there.

Under the terms of the cease-fire agreement, the airport will soon be opened and the partial siege that Beirut has been under in recent weeks lifted.

Although there have been more than 30 so-called cease-fires during Lebanon's 14-month-old civil war, there was guarded optimism here today that the introduction of Libyan troops would assure a halt in hostilities between the Syrian Arab and the Lebanese leftist-Palestinian commando forces, at least for a while.

Today's cease-fire does not necessarily end the fighting between Lebanon's predominantly Christian and Muslim factions, and largely Muslim leftists, who have not been involved in the fighting.

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# Ford Quietly Decides on New Africa Goals, Ending Policy of Neglect

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI).—New directions have been set in Ford administration policy toward Africa—a firm commitment to achieving black majority rule in southern Africa, deeper involvement in maintaining the military balance of power in central Africa. Administration officials acknowledged in interviews, however, that the direction was easier than done, given Republican political pressures and the volatile situation in Africa itself.

President Ford, the officials said, was purposely keeping a low profile in pursuing elements of his new policy in Congress, where results are uncertain and politically costly. Instead, he is emphasizing diplomatic activity to impress on African leaders that the decade of U.S. indifference and the previous policy of neglect are over.

The administration is quietly preparing to allow the Soviet-backed Angolan government into the United Nations. The State Department is now bargaining with UN officials to once again defer a vote until after the Republican party convention in August with the understanding that, when the vote is taken, the United States will not exercise its veto.

Mr. Kissinger went to Europe yesterday for a week of meetings that will include talks with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa Wednesday and Thursday. The two will discuss parallel efforts to push the Rhodesian regime toward a settlement that will give control of the country to the black majority while allowing for minority rights. Officials predicted that the guerrilla war in Rhodesia would reach a bloody peak in late fall with diminishing hope then of a peaceful settlement.

Whether cooperation with South Africa will be sustainable in view of the rioting and bloodshed there is a question that some officials are now asking themselves. Regular behind-the-scenes contacts are going on with what are called "the four Presidents" of Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Botswana who are trying to put together a unified black Rhodesian liberation front—out of the welter of competing fronts—to negotiate now with the regime in Salisbury.

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld returned Saturday from Africa where he began to negotiate major military aid programs with leaders in Kenya and Zaire with a view to developing their abilities against Soviet-backed governments in Somalia, Uganda and Angola. If Congress approves these programs, the United States could be on its way to becoming the main source of arms to these countries and Ethiopia.

But Mr. Kissinger has been mulling the anti-Soviet rhetorical line that he promoted when the administration was involved in Angola. He was persuaded to do this, officials explained, partly by African leaders who told him during the visit two months ago that they shared his concerns about the Russians but that he appeared more concerned with Russian influence than African rights.

Officials maintained that Mr. Kissinger also came to believe that he could tone down the rhetoric about Russia because his past threats have proved successful. The officials claimed that the Russians and the Cubans have indicated that their intervention in Angola was a special case and that they will not directly intervene in Rhodesia.

## Ford, Reagan Likely to End Delegate Race in Dead Heat

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI).—Major surprises in the next four weeks, President Ford and Ronald Reagan are likely to wind up the Republican party's delegate-selection race in a virtual dead heat, unless there is some movement uncommitted delegates be-

between now and then, neither man is likely to be within 70 votes of the 1,130 delegates needed to win the presidential nomination.

According to the estimates of the rival camps, the scorecard when the final state conventions are finished on July 17 will show Mr. Ford no more than 25 votes ahead of Mr. Reagan and conceivably could put the former California governor a handful of votes in front.

In either case the balance of power will lie with the bloc of uncommitted delegates, now numbering 159.

That is, in summary, the picture in the Republican presidential race after a week of conventions in five states that saw Mr. Reagan outgain Mr. Ford, 55 to 39, and cut Mr. Ford's margin from 71 votes to 55.

### Iowa Results

According to The Washington Post's delegate count, Mr. Ford led Mr. Reagan, 55 to 39, when the delegates were counted. The President beat Mr. Reagan in Iowa, 19 to 17, and took 13 of the 17 delegates in Delaware, with 4 others uncommitted.

But Mr. Reagan more than offset these losses by beating Mr. Ford, 31 to 7, in Washington State, gaining the last 4 at-large delegates in Texas and all 3 chosen in a Colorado congressional district.

Yesterday, The Post's delegate count showed Mr. Ford with 597 delegates and Mr. Reagan with 592 delegates, with 159 uncommitted.

By the estimates of the Reagan camp, the challenger should make a net gain of 27 delegates next weekend, when Minnesota goes to Mr. Ford but Mr. Reagan wins Idaho, New York and Montana. The Ford side concedes that a net loss is almost inevitable.

Then there is a one-weekend pause for Independence Day and the halting resumes in Colorado and North Dakota on the weekend of July 9-10. The Reagan camp is counting on gaining 37 of the 43 delegates to be chosen in those states, while the Ford side is hoping to hold him to a 28-15 lead.

If the Reagan estimates prove right, Mr. Reagan could regain the lead in the delegate count that weekend for the first time since early May when New York and Pennsylvania put Mr. Ford in front.

But it would be by a mere handful of votes and in the final weekend of delegate selection, July 16-17, the advantage should swing back to Mr. Ford. Connecticut, a Ford state, picks 35 delegates, while the Reagan stronghold of Utah selects 20 to complete the roster of those going to Kansas City for the Aug. 16 national convention.

With the race unlikely to be settled in the remaining state conventions, both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are turning increasing attention to the uncommitted delegates.

Mr. Ford will entertain 22 of the 23 uncommitted West Virginia delegates at a White House luncheon Friday. Republican Gov. Arch Moore Jr. said 20 of the 32 prefer Mr. Ford but Mr. Reagan's national campaign chairman, John Sears, said Mr. Reagan had at least 9 supporters in West Virginia and more likely 12.

The largest bloc of uncommitted votes is the 30-member Mississippi delegation. It is tilted toward Mr. Reagan and could go as a package if the delegates follow the custom of previous years and impose a unit rule on themselves.

The other large groups of uncommitted are 16 in New York, 15 in Hawaii and 13 in Illinois—all believed leaning toward Mr. Ford.

The Post score sheet also lists the following uncommitted delegates: Alaska, 2; Delaware, 4; Guam, 1; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 1; Minnesota, 4; Missouri, 3; Pennsylvania, 6; South Carolina, 6; Virgin Islands, 4; Virginia, 7 and Wyoming, 6.

## Women's Unit Rebuffed by Democrats

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UPI).—The Democratic Rules Committee refused yesterday to guarantee an equal share of the seats in the party's national convention beginning in 1980, provoking a may be the only controversy each the floor in next month's session in New York City.

Instead, the committee approved a resolution requiring that conditions after this year "shall make an equal division" between male and female delegates, taking less than the Women's Caucus had been willing to settle.

The committee, preparing recommended changes to submit to convention that is expected to convene in New York City, declined to guarantee an equal share of the seats to women, as the Women's Caucus had been willing to settle.

Under the new plan, the national and state parties will establish "specific goals and timetables for achieving results" to strengthen the largely voluntary affirmative action plans in effect this year. Preliminary estimates indicate that such a plan has thus far produced fewer black and young delegates than participated in the 1972 election.

In effect, the new delegate plan requires each state to calculate many of its 1980 Democratic delegates should be female, black and under 30, based on the percentage participation of such groups in the Democratic vote in state.

Figures made public yesterday, based on 43 per cent of the delegates, indicate that female delegates will constitute 34 per cent of the convention, compared to 29 per cent four years ago; blacks 15 per cent, compared to 13 per cent; and young people 15 per cent, compared to 21 in 1972.

Carter Raising Male CLANTIA, June 21—Jimmy Carter's campaign manager, Milton Jordan, said yesterday Mr. Carter has drawn up a list of two dozen persons he is considering for his vice-presidential running mate and has received considerable information on each of them.

Mr. Jordan ruled out the possibility that Mr. Carter would let Democratic convention delegates choose among four or five names who would be acceptable to him, saying that Mr. Carter "has the right" to select the one or woman he wants.

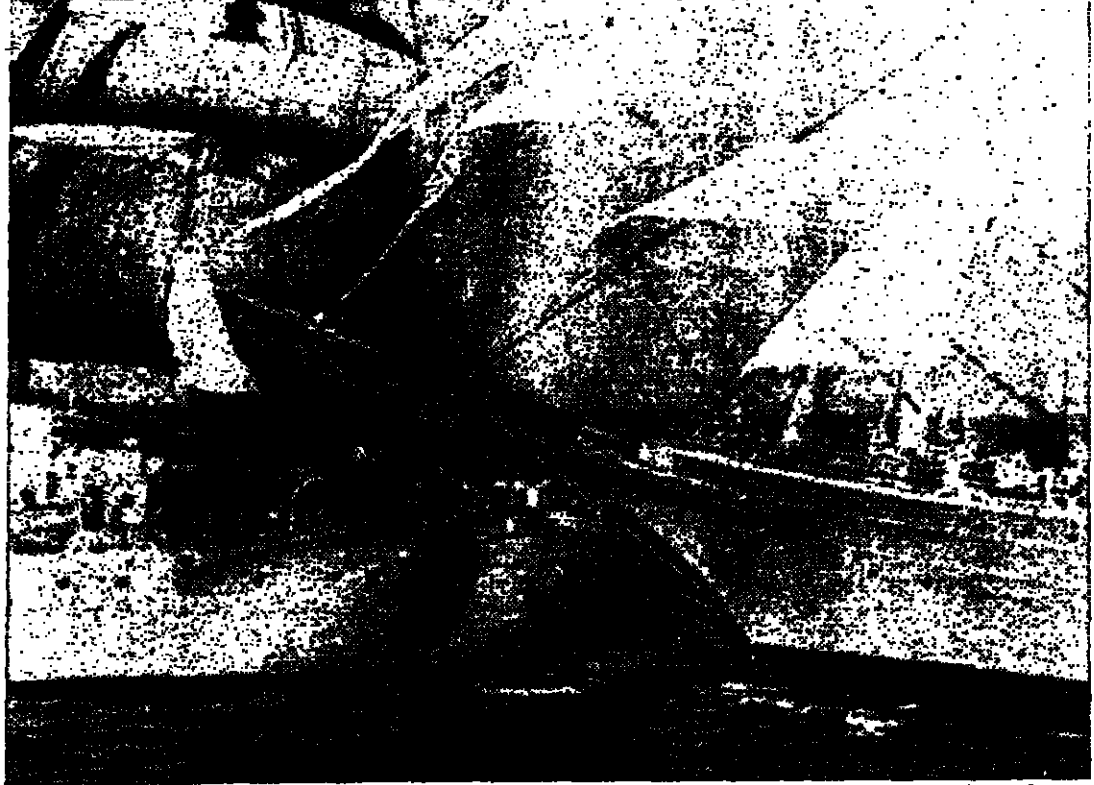
Mr. Jordan also ruled out the possibility that Mr. Carter could reveal the names of prospective members of his "cabinet" before the general election. And he said Mr. Carter will not reveal specific details of his government reorganization plan before the election.

Los Angeles Times

## Don Lowers Limit on Spending Abroad

SPON, June 21 (Reuters).—Government today cut the limit of money that Foreign Service can spend on vacation from 20,000 escudos (about \$1,000) to 7,000 escudos.

Finance Ministry statement said the aim was to reduce the use of payment cards, which the Bank of Portugal estimated at \$283 million last year.



COLLISION—Spanish vessel Juan Sebastian de Elcano (right) striking its bowsprit into the rigging and sails of the Argentine Navy's full-rigged ship Libertad during an accident at Hamilton, Bermuda, at the start of the Tall Ships race.

## In Wild Start at Bermuda

# Collisions Knock 2 Tall Ships From Race

From Wire Dispatches

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 21.—The last leg of the Tall Ships Bicentennial Race, from Bermuda to Newport, R.I., began yesterday but was marred almost immediately by collisions involving six ships. Two ships were forced to turn back.

The harbor radio in Hamilton said a cadet aboard one of the ships was taken to a hospital for X-rays but his injuries were not believed serious.

One collision involved the 350-foot Spanish four-masted barkentine Juan Sebastian de Elcano and the 330-foot full-rigged ship Libertad from Argentina, Bermuda harbor radio said. The Juan Sebastian de Elcano suffered a broken foremast and had to turn back. The Libertad, which continued, reported two torn sails, damaged lifeboats and a smashed rail.

## Senate Hearings Will Be Held on Teamsters Probe

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Senate Labor Committee has announced plans for hearings into the way the Labor and Justice Departments are handling an investigation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' largest pension fund.

The committee chairman, Sen. Harrison Williams, D-N.J., and the ranking minority member, Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said hearings will be held soon to "monitor and assess" the work of a Labor-Justice task force.

In a statement, the senators said the hearings—expected to be held within two weeks—were prompted by "recent publicity concerning the teamsters' union and pension-fund practices."

Committee sources said panel members are concerned about remarks made last week by Labor Secretary W. J. Usery Jr. at the teamsters' convention in Las Vegas. Mr. Usery called the union's leadership "outstanding."

He made his comment after teamster president Frank Fitzsimmons told dissidents seeking to reform the union they could "go to hell." The sources said several committee members felt Mr. Usery was "foolish" to praise teamster leaders at a time when his department was investigating the pension fund.

The second collision, authorities said, involved the 178-foot Gazela Primero, a Portuguese vessel now owned by the Philadelphia Maritime Museum, and the 280-foot Romanian ship Mircea. The Gazela Primero reported the top section of its main mast was broken and it turned back. There were no reports of damage to the Mircea, which sailed on.

In a third mishap, a British vessel, Eskimo, and a 70-foot Italian yawl, Stella Polare, reported brushing each other, but both continued in the race.

The collisions occurred at the start of the race by 18 tall-masted ships and more than 30 smaller vessels heading northeast to Newport after racing from Plymouth, England, to Bermuda, with a stop in the Canary Islands. From Newport they will cruise to New York City for a giant parade under sail on July 4.

The Providence Journal, which had two reporters covering the race, said the collisions occurred because many of the ships along the 1 1/4-mile starting line were trying to get as close as possible to the windward starting mark and then tack starboard.

"Everyone was pinching that windward mark," Coast Guard Lt. Tony Mihk, commandant of the host ship Eagle, was quoted by the newspaper as saying.

Shippers Warned The skippers of all the ships had been warned before the start to stay clear of the big square-rigged vessels, regardless of which might have the right of way. It can take 10 minutes or more for the tall ships to complete

## Concorde Turns Back As Engine Overheats

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—An overhauled engine forced a British Airways Concorde jet to return to Dulles International Airport for an emergency landing yesterday, the Federal Aviation Administration said.

The supersonic plane, bearing 77 passengers and a crew of 10, landed without incident after dumping fuel over Aberdeen, Md., as a precautionary measure, an FAA spokesman said. The fuel evaporated before hitting the ground, he said. The flight to London was rescheduled for today.

## Kissinger-Vorster Talks Plan Embarrasses West Germans

By Murray Seeger

BONN, June 21.—What started off as a low-profile, "consultation" between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa has turned into an embarrassment for the West German government.

The sessions, now scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday in the small Bavarian mountain town of Garmisch and Bodensee, north of Passau near the border with Czechoslovakia, have taken on greater importance than sought by the participants because of the outbreak of riots in South Africa and the election atmosphere in West Germany.

While part of the political irritation generated by the plans for the conference can be attributed to internal politics, there are also indications that the West Germans feel Mr. Kissinger failed to take into account the feelings of the Bonn government when he chose to meet Mr. Vorster in this country.

Mr. Kissinger originally agreed to meet with Mr. Vorster in Hamburg, the biggest city of West Germany, the home town of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and a political stronghold of his Social Democratic party. Since Mr. Kissinger was to be traveling in Western Europe this week, Hamburg was seen as a convenient site.

The Germans, however, were already embarrassed that Mr. Vorster had chosen Bonn as the site for a meeting this week with about two dozen South African ambassadors. The South Africans recently opened a new, large, fortress-like embassy in Bonn which could safely accommodate the controversial Prime Minister.

The embassy was given special security protection by the Bonn government with uniformed police augmented by an armored car.

ear, but this did not prevent a demonstration today by about 100 youths protesting South Africa's racial policies.

Because of the demonstration, Mr. Vorster insisted that his first meeting with the ambassadors be held at the ambassador's residence several blocks away.

West Germany has been trying to shift its African policy by improving relations with the black-governed nations of the sub-Saharan and pressuring the remaining white-minority governments in South Africa and Rhodesia to give greater recognition to their native majorities.

While Bonn could not refuse to let Mr. Vorster meet here with his ambassadors, the government was determined not to allow the Vorster-Kissinger conference to go ahead in Hamburg, where leftist political groups could easily stage protests and embarrass Mr. Schmidt in his home town.

Schmidt was determined to send that meeting as far away from Hamburg as possible, a U.S. diplomat commented, "so they put it in Strauss' country."

Raising the anger of the State Department and Mr. Kissinger, the Germans declared the meeting should be moved "for security reasons." In Washington, the State Department said it was "astonished" at the shift.

The site chosen is in the political bastion of former Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, the more conservative of West Germany's two allied opposition parties.

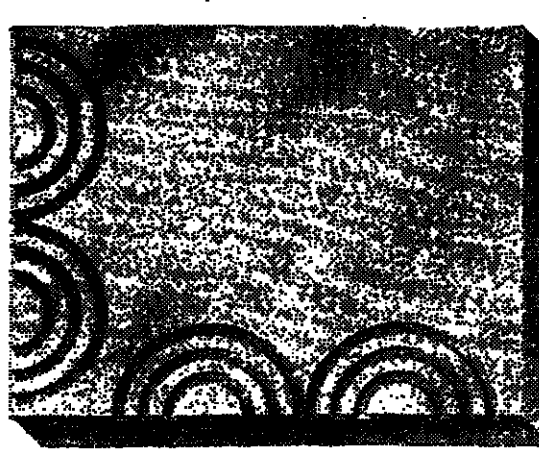
The two villages are 45 minutes from Munich airport by helicopter. If the weather prevents flying, the visiting parties face a mountain automobile ride of at least 1 1/2 hours to the two villages.

Los Angeles Times

افتتاح اليوم  
مصرف  
يخدمك في باريس  
وكأنك في بلدك

(Now there is a bank in Paris with a service that makes you feel at home)

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After Flight of Portuguese Medical Teams

Cuban Doctors Play Major Role in Angola

By Marvin Howe

LIMBO, Angola, June 21 (AP)—If the Cuban doctors who have been pulled out of Angola, we will all die," an Angolan doctor said today. "If the Portuguese go, we go," the Portuguese doctor said.

The once-prosperous central city has probably suffered more from the civil war than any other in Angola. Independence was the strong-est of the Western-backed UN Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, which defeated the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in February. The aid of Cuban troops and arms has been a vast exodus of Portuguese doctors, nurses and technicians of all kinds, a return of Angolans to the bush and a virtual paralysis of the economy.

When a Cuban medical team arrived here March 7, there was only one Angolan doctor and a Red Cross mission in this important regional capital. The Red Cross has been serving 18 rural dispensaries but it will end operations at the end of this month and there will be only the Angolan doctor and the Cubans.

Cuban medical teams perform a vital role here and throughout Angola, replacing as best they can the Portuguese who fled.

Cubans now staff central hospitals in 10 of the 16 provinces and hope to send teams into four more soon.

"We will stay as long as necessary," said Dr. Santiago Joo, an orthopedic surgeon, who heads the Cuban team at Huambo Central Hospital. The team is made up of six other doctors—a gynecologist, pediatrician, internist, general surgeon, lung specialist and anesthesiologist—and three nurses.

The Cubans also run the huge Huambo tuberculosis sanatorium

and train Angolan nurses in the surrounding villages.

Cuban Army doctors have turned the city's main private clinic into a military hospital.

Guerrilla Attacks

Huambo is still virtually at the front, with increasing guerrilla attacks on the railroad line to the east and ambushes on the roads north and east.

Most of the city's factories are shut for lack of technicians, or just barely running.

Slowly, very slowly, people are coming back to Huambo, formerly known as Nova Lisboa and once the country's fastest growing industrial and farm center. It is estimated that the city's population, which was about 60,000 whites and as many blacks about a year ago, had dropped to a few hundred when the MPLA troops entered in February. The population is now up to around 800 whites and 5,000 blacks.

"Many Europeans wouldn't work under these conditions but the Cubans are sticking it out with dedication and zeal," said Elizabeth Wiesel, a social worker for Swedish Free Church Aid, after touring widely in central and southern Angola.

Increase in Patients

The Cuban surgeon, Dr. Joo, spoke enthusiastically about their work in Huambo, saying that at first there was not enough to do but that the number of patients had increased. The patients suffered principally from anemia, malnutrition, parasitic diseases, tuberculosis, gonorrhea and venereal diseases, according to Dr. Joo.

"Under the Portuguese rule, people had to pay for hospital care and so many sick people didn't come to the hospital," Dr. Joo said. He stressed that now all consultations, medicine, treatment, room and board were free.

He said that Cuba now had medical teams in former Portuguese Guinea, Algeria, Vietnam and Southern Yemen. "We have enough doctors to spare with 800 or 900 graduates this year," he said.

"We could double our efforts here," the Cuban said.



SAVE THE WHALES DEMONSTRATION—The Friends of the Earth, a conservation group, held a protest demonstration yesterday outside the London Hotel where International Whaling Commission was meeting.

Russia Opposes Further Reduction In World Quota on Whale Catches

LONDON, June 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union attacked proposals for further cuts in whale catch quotas today at the opening of the International Whaling Commission's annual conference.

Delegates from the Soviet Union and Japan, the countries that take 80 per cent of the world's whaling, said their industries had already been severely hit by restrictions imposed last year.

Japanese delegate Yoshitake Uchikura said his country's

whaling industry had been reduced by half in the last 12 months. Soviet delegate I. Mikonov noted that Soviet whaling fleets had already been reduced from three to two.

Mr. Mikonov criticized recommendations made by the commission's scientific subcommittee as too impetuous.

Details of the subcommittee's report were not immediately revealed, but conference sources said the panel was urging severe cutbacks in the global catch quota of 32,000 whales fixed last year.

German Teacher's Firing Raises Nazi Ghost

By Henry Kamm

FRANKFURT (AP)—Silvia Gingold, a slight, long-haired and soft-spoken 29-year-old teacher of French and social science, is uncomfortable as the center of a political controversy that has shaken some Western Europeans' faith in the solidity of West German democracy.

She is one of the victims of the "radicals' decree," a government edict that bans from the civil service those deemed potentially disloyal to the Constitution. But when the government of the state of Hesse dismissed Miss Gingold last year, it did more than add just one more to the 328 dismissals on political grounds that its statistics show.

It created a symbol for those here and elsewhere in Europe who warn against a revival of practices of the Nazi past. Miss Gingold is a member of the two German groups most persecuted in Hitler's time: she is a Communist and a Jew.

Miss Gingold harbors no suspicion that anti-Semitism was a factor in her dismissal. But her Jewishness has been accepted in the many protests and extensive press and television coverage occasioned by it.

Special Treatment

In the postwar atmosphere of treating the few Jews remaining here with special official consideration, the fact that a Jew's civil rights have come under attack is taken as a measure of the threat to liberties in general posed by the "radicals' decree."

Her 60-year-old father, Peter Gingold, escaped with his parents in 1933. During the war he was jailed, tortured and heavily persecuted by the Germans for his resistance activities in occupied France. But he escaped from the Gestapo prison in Paris at the last moment.

About the same time that his daughter was being dismissed for doubtful allegiance to democracy, Mr. Gingold was honored with France's Republican Order of Civil and Military Merit for "devotion to democratic order" during the war.

The Gingolds' French connec-

tion has caused protests in France and has contributed to the clouding of relations between French and West German Socialists. Francois Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, cited the Gingold case when he created a "Committee for the Defense of Civil and Professional Rights in the German Federal Republic."

Denied Citizenship

Except for the irony of her Jewishness and the fact that for eight years, until 1974, the Gingolds and their daughter were denied West German citizenship for the same reason—membership in the legal, pro-Moscow German Communist party—Miss Gingold's case is typical of the dismissals that have occurred since the de-

creed on radicals was issued jointly by the federal and state governments in 1972.

In an interview at her parents' suburban apartment, Miss Gingold recalled that she had been teaching for three years, having passed her examinations and inspections with high marks, when she was called to the regional administration in Kassel in 1974.

Two officials interrogated her, explaining that doubt existed over her loyalty to the Constitution.

"They had information about what I was doing as far back as 1964," she said.

She was questioned about her participation in a 1965 demonstration against the war in Vietnam, about her visits to East Germany, about pamphlets that she had distributed as a student.

Asked whether she was a member of the Communist party, she affirmed it, just as her parents have always done.

"I don't know why I shouldn't," she said. "All I have done is legal and public."

No Hostile Acts

The Hessian education minister, Hans Krollmann, who is a Social Democrat, specified in a television interview that Miss Gingold had committed no act hostile to the Constitution or violated her duties as a teacher. But he said:

"We reproach Silvia Gingold, if it can be formulated like this, that she lacks a condition for nomination as a civil servant, that is, the readiness at all times—and not only in school but in every imaginable situation—actively to defend the Constitution."

In rebuttal, her father remarked:

"While old Nazis remain in high jobs, passing judgment on who is democratic and who is not, nobody raises questions on how loyal they are to the democratic Constitution."

Miss Gingold sued the state government and last month the Kassel administrative court handed down a decision lifting the ban, but stopping short of restoring her job. The court called on the state to review her case in the light of the court's interpretation of the law.

Charge of Tito Charges in Court Was Abducted in Romania

By Desko Doder

GRADE, June 21 (AP)—Dapoevic, a leading exile anti-Communist with close ties to Moscow, charged publicly that he was kidnapped by secret agents while in Romania last August, and was forcibly taken across the border into Yugoslavia.

In unexpected outburst on evening day of his trial, Mr. Dapoevic rejected a formal court order that he be arrested on or after Dec. 21 and described "slandering" charges that he was to bring Yugoslavia to the Soviet bloc.

Chief judge of the Belgrade Court, Milivoje Djokic, said unsuccessfully to interrupt Mr. Dapoevic and subsequently ruled that the ground that his involved state secrets violations with unspecified lies.

Correlative sources here said reports at one stage of his trial was in direct contact with Andropov, who is currently head of the Soviet Politburo.

Chief of the KGB, the Soviet police. Mr. Andropov's accounts of his discussion with Mr. Dapoevic are believed to figure in the indictment.

Sided With Moscow

Dapoevic, 62, who was once a prominent Yugoslav in the Moscow in the Stalinist era of 1948, is being tried under Article 123 of the Criminal Code on charges of conspiring to overthrow the security and defense of Yugoslavia. If convicted, he faces the death penalty.

Dapoevic appeared to be in good health. An orthodox Marxist, Gen. Arso Jovanovic, head of the general staff, in an attempt to escape to Romania by car in 1948. Mr. Jovanovic was killed by Yugoslav guards while Mr. Dapoevic was captured and sentenced to death.

A thaw in Yugoslav-Romanian relations, Mr. Dapoevic learned from jail in 1956, years later he and a group of Yugoslavians escaped Yugoslavia by shooting their way across the border to Albania, where he lived until 1968. That under somewhat obscure circumstances, he moved first to then Brussels, where he lived and settled down. He held Belgian citizenship.

Wife Is Present

Belgian wife, Micheline, appeared at the opening session this morning as did the Belgian ambassador. Count Philippe de Merode and a number of foreign journalists argued whether the

Aide Says EEC Aware of Rigging Of Grain Prices

BRUSSELS, June 21 (AP)—A spokesman of the European Economic Community said today that its experts take into account a tendency by U.S. grain exporters to report prices different from those actually collected.

Documents made public by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopolies (SASM) June 21 said that U.S. grain firms sent false reports to the Common Market in the 1960s.

The object of the inaccurate reporting, the spokesman said, is to keep down the variable levies—the "rubber tariffs" used to protect European farmers from foreign competition. These levies are calculated as the difference between the price of foreign grain and the higher prices usually set for European grain. The higher the foreign price reported, the smaller the levy.

The spokesman said Common Market experts take account of other information besides that given by the exporters: prices quoted from the Chicago wheat pit and prices in other exporting countries, such as Canada. "So it's not possible that there is any great margin of error," the spokesman said.

Irish Strike Plan Starts Bank Runs

DUBLIN, June 21 (UPI)—The four major commercial banks in the Irish Republic may close their doors this week to halt a heavy run on most branches prompted by the threat of a nationwide bank strike, bank sources said today.

About 10,000 bank officials served notice they will strike next week to back demands for a new round of salary increases. Since then, banks have reported a heavy run on most branches.

"We may have to close our doors to public business on a phased basis during the week," a bank official said.

The last nationwide bank strike in the Irish Republic occurred in 1970 and lasted six months.

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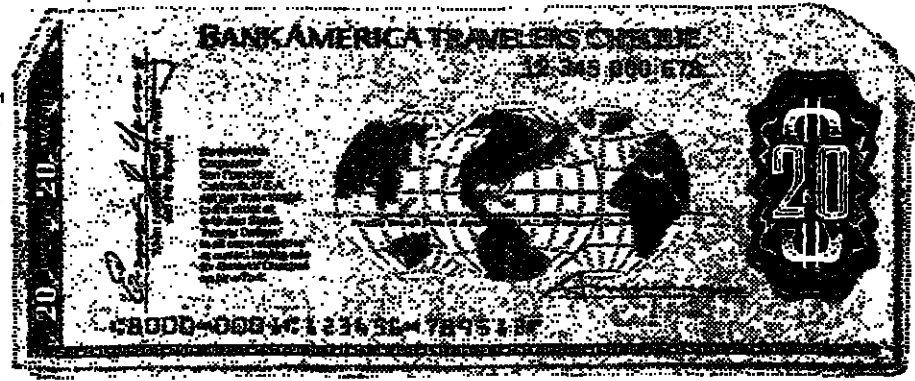
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## Wrong Way on Oil...

The Senate Judiciary Committee has sent to the floor of the Senate a bill that would break up the 18 biggest oil companies. A company would have to decide whether to produce crude oil, transport it, or refine and market petroleum products. It no longer could perform all three functions.

The sponsors of the legislation contend that it would lead to greater efficiency, a strengthening of independent oil producers and dealers and, ultimately, greater restraint on the pricing power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is hard to see that breaking up the largest U.S. oil companies would lead to any of these results. In fact, divestiture might result in greater costs than benefits to the United States—and to consumers. It might even strengthen rather than weaken OPEC.

The proposed solution of the energy crisis—the notion that it was caused by the U.S. oil "monopoly" rather than by the cartel of oil-producing countries. This risks diverting attention from the real problem to a dramatic and emotional nonsolution.

The U.S. oil industry, while no model of

perfect competition, is less concentrated than many other U.S. industries. In petroleum refining—the most concentrated part of the industry—the largest four companies account for 33 per cent of sales; the largest eight companies account for 58 per cent, and 20 companies account for 85 per cent. These concentration ratios are about average for U.S. industry as a whole.

Beyond the data on concentration ratios, there is much evidence that the oil companies have competed vigorously for markets and access to new reserves. The industry's profits have, over the years, also been about average for all U.S. industries. The Arab oil embargo and quintupling of oil prices boosted oil-industry profits in 1974, but they have since come down.

Breaking up the largest oil companies—and the long period of uncertainty through which the industry would have to pass—would probably cause a major cutback in investment in new energy resources—both in the United States and abroad (including non-OPEC areas). This would strengthen the market domination by OPEC by contracting other sources of supply.

## ...Alternative Remedies

The other means of putting greater pressure on OPEC would be to increase U.S. conservation of oil products; breaking up the big oil companies would be an irrelevant or counterproductive solution to that problem. A Congress that was unwilling either to tax fuel more heavily or let higher prices cut back demand will find no deus ex machina in the splitting up of the big oil companies. If divestiture should have the effect of chopping down U.S. profits and investment, the impact on domestic supplies would be negative. Oil imports into the United States have risen above 6 million barrels a day and now approach 40 per cent of U.S. daily oil consumption. That trend should be reversed.

Certain specific concerns about the oil industry call for specific remedies. If oil companies that own pipelines are in fact discriminating against independent refiners, as some critics have charged, that may be an anti-trust violation or an abrogation of their common-carrier responsibilities to be tackled by the Federal Power Commission and the courts. If those remedies fail, Congress

should consider a divestiture bill specifically targeted on pipelines. And if gasoline stations are being unfairly treated by the large oil companies, their grievances may call for protective legislation.

The oil industry is subject to the nation's anti-trust laws, and those laws should be rigorously applied against any price-fixing or collusion by oil producers. Joint ventures in offshore lease acquisition, exploration and development drilling, ownership and production from oil and gas leases, pipeline ownership and operation, and international actions and coalitions should be scrutinized by Congress, as well as the anti-trust and regulatory authorities to insure that such joint ventures are not collusive, discriminatory, or anti-competitive.

There are ample means available to the U.S. government to prevent monopolistic practices by oil companies. To use the meat cleaver of divestiture would risk cutting back our own oil supply for the presumed purpose of spitting OPEC. Such a policy makes no sense at all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## No Visitors

Photographs of Mao Tse-tung, taken this past year, have clearly shown the ravages of age and debility. The fact that the Peking regime allowed these pictures to be published was implicit evidence that Mao's associates wanted to prepare the world—and the Chinese people—for the Chairman's passing. Now Peking has taken a further step by announcing that Mao will meet no more foreign visitors.

The latest official hint of Mao's mortality inevitably encourages speculation about China after his death. This speculation will be usefully limited, however, by the new humility of China watchers who learned less than a half year ago how little the outside world knows about the inner mechanism of power in Peking. When Premier Chou En-lai died, most foreign observers were convinced that he had arranged for his succession and that Teng Hsiao-ping would inherit Chou's power and position. The name of Hua Kuo-feng was rarely mentioned. Yet today it is Hua who is Premier of China while Teng is a disgraced politician.

Mao Tse-tung has been the head of the Chinese Communist party for almost half a century, and the leader of the Chinese People's Republic since it was first proclaimed by him in 1949. Thus a Communist China without Mao may seem almost like

virgin political territory. Even though the Chairman's role in recent time may have appeared to be primarily symbolic, his potential intervention was something all contending factions in Peking had to consider and attempt to anticipate.

Once Mao is gone, there will be nobody to legitimize, as he did, the de facto rule of any individual, though Hua can and probably will claim he was Mao's chosen successor at the end. But the convulsions at the top of the Chinese power structure this past decade make it unlikely that Hua or anyone else can expect to reign unchallenged.

It is, however, also possible that, on Mao's death, power might come—as he himself authorized—from the mouth of a gun. The gun could quite literally be the armed forces; it could also be a faction that may, secretly now, have ranged itself with the men of Moscow—a formidable potential front indeed. It is widely believed that the Kremlin has plans to bolster its position in southern Europe when Tito passes; it is quite probable that such plans exist for China, too, and that they may be set in motion the day Mao dies.

For the United States and the non-Communist world, the "No visitors" sign on Mao Tse-tung's door is notice that the end of an era is drawing close.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### London-Paris Dialogue

President Giscard d'Estaing's state visit to Britain this week comes at a time when relations between the two countries are at fairly low ebb. There has been considerable irritation in London over French policies in recent years, matched by suspicion in Paris over the United Kingdom's European objectives. It is not just that the two countries' interests so often diverge, as they do, for example, over a wide range of specific EEC issues, from the common agricultural and fisheries policies to direct elections to the European Parliament. There

seems to be a more general sense of resentment in Whitehall over the comparatively greater success of French diplomacy and economic planning, which has recently exacerbated the traditional jealousy between the two countries. It is not unusual at international meetings nowadays for British ministers and senior officials to complain privately, but mistakenly, that French policy seems designed to do Britain down. If Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can do something toward dispelling this impression it will be to the good of both countries.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

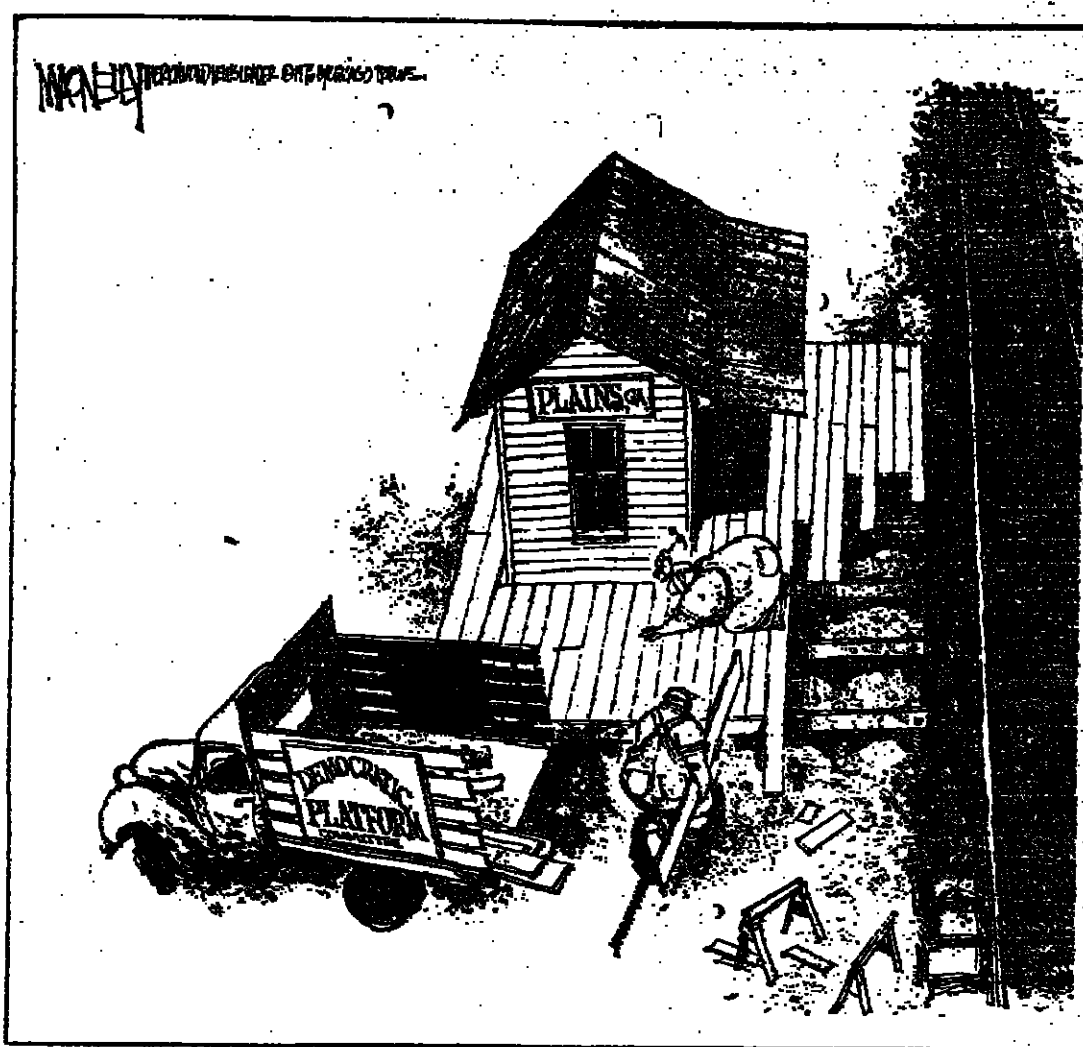
June 22, 1901

ELIZABETHTOWN, N.J.—In the presence of a large gathering of naval officials and other interested spectators, the submarine torpedo boat Fulton, the first of a little fleet of six vessels of the same class being built at Lewis Nixon's shipyard here for the U.S. government, was successfully launched yesterday. The Fulton is 63-feet, 4-inches long and 11-feet, 3-inches in beam.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1926

PARIS—The theaters and the music-halls are full. The talent is there and the crowds are flocking in to see: Maurice Chevalier and the Dolly Sisters at the Casino de Paris; Grock, Marguerite Carré and Nina Payne at the Palace; Mistinguett at the Moulin-Rouge and the new show at the Folies-Bergère featuring Dorville and Josephine Baker. "No, No Nanette" is at the Mogador.



## How to Write a Political Platform

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON—Political parties write platforms for one reason: to win votes.

The document approved by the Democratic Platform Committee last week and almost certain to be adopted in full at the party's national convention next month is from the same mold as most party platforms of the past.

It was designed to be specific enough to satisfy the interest groups that are the mainstay of the party, yet general enough to embrace as many voters as possible. It was meant to set broad principles that would distinguish Democrats from their Republican opponents in the fall campaign, yet be flexible enough to minimize the Democrats who would be embarrassed by it.

Thus, with organized labor and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in mind, the platform promises to repeal the federal law permitting state right-to-work statutes and to give federal assistance to parochial schools. Neither pledge is likely to be fulfilled, but both were made to keep two important interest groups under the party's tent.

### Fundamentals

The platform commits the party to provide jobs for all Americans who want to work, to enact a national health insurance system, to set a minimum income for those on welfare and to reform the country's tax structure. Such statements delineate fundamental differences between Democratic and Republican philosophies.

Yet, since Democrats differ among themselves on how to put the principles into practice, the platform does not specify where the jobs would come from, who would administer the national health scheme, what the income floor would be or which tax deductions would be eliminated.

One of the foremost aims of party leaders is to avert a public fight over the platform at the party's convention that would give

the impression the party was divided. Yet, the evidence on whether a platform fight hurts the party in a close general election is contradictory.

William Jennings Bryan lost the 1896 presidential election to Republican William McKinley by fewer than 600,000 votes out of more than 14 million cast. The battle at the Democratic convention that year over the silver standard, which caused many Easterners to defect to Mr. McKinley, is seen by many historians as the primary cause of Mr. Bryan's defeat.

On the other hand, the convention fight over the civil rights plank of the 1948 Democratic platform left the party deeply divided and even spawned a third-party candidate, Strom Thurmond, who objected to the party's support of civil rights. Yet, Harry S. Truman won the election, and his victory was due in part to the fact that he carried such Northern states as Illinois, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, where there was strong sentiment for civil rights.

There is some truth to the charge that platforms are of little value because presidents pay little attention to them once they are elected.

To take an extreme example of a promise that was not put into practice, the 1932 Democratic platform advocated "an immediate and drastic reduction in governmental expenditures... to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the federal government." It also vowed "maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced." Yet, when Franklin D. Roosevelt took office, he immediately began to implement the New Deal. The social action programs under the New Deal resulted in the highest level of government spending and the largest budget deficits in the history of the country up to that time.

One reason is that steel, coal, automobiles and other Northern industries are labor-intensive while the oil and petrochemicals of the Southwest are not. Other industries such as textiles moved South precisely to escape union. Thus, Northern businessmen routinely take account of union-backed politicians while their counterparts in the South and Southwest do not.

Another factor is old vs. new wealth. Many Reagan backers made their fortunes in the last 30 years out of the fantastic growth of Texas, Arizona, and California. They are land speculators, housing contractors, shopping center developers, and fast-food franchisers. Although a disinterested observer might think that much of their wealth was merely the social increment produced by any rapidly growing population, the newly rich naturally perceive it as the result of

their own perspicacity, hard work and moral virtue.

When a region is so visibly growing rich, the many who share only modestly in the affluence are nevertheless encouraged to hope that they, too, may do as well. Consequently, when Reagan invokes the virtues of individualism and self-reliance, he gets a response from many ordinary people in the sunbelt.

Those values also persist among all classes in the older regions. But they are necessarily somewhat diluted among Eastern Republicans who are the third- or fourth-generation rich. Such people cannot quite fancy themselves as dashing, self-made individuals as do the up-from-the-cotton-farm entrepreneurs of Texas and California. Self-reliance is all very well, but grandfather's trust fund is a great comfort, too.

The Reaganite appeal rings truer in the North among aspiring ethnic Americans such as those who elected Sen. James Buckley in New York. But the predominantly Catholic and Jewish cultural ethos of the Northern cities is less conducive to Reaganite conservatism than is Southern Protestantism.

Ford, who has willingly subscribed to every article in the Reaganite credo, remains perplexed by his failure to assuage their ideological passion. Aside from the deficiencies of his political style, Ford suffers from two fundamental errors that he made in his first month in office. The first was the Nixon pardon, which squandered the goodwill of many independent voters. His second error was to choose Rockefeller as his vice-president without adopting a "New York strategy."

Rockefeller is the object of obsessive hatred among party conservatives. Selecting him made sense only if Ford was prepared to follow the Rockefeller approach—an expansionist

## John Dornberg From Munich:

How does one judge

a man who shoots to kill

order to escape from a

patently unjust regime?

MUNICH—For the historically curious who wonder about the absurdities of life when there used to be 1,800 sovereign, independent states on "German soil," the border incidents between the two surviving "Germanys" these past few weeks may be a valuable object lesson.

While the frontier between East and West Germany has never been a "normal" one by any semantic stretch of the term, the latest "abnormalities" surpass even the usual, measure criteria.

It began last March when one Michael Gartenschlaeger, a former East German political prisoner living in the West, made a clandestine raid on the border and dismantled one of the automatic self-triggering scattershots that the East Germans installed there to supplement the mines, barbed wire, and other grisly paraphernalia which keep its citizens locked in.

Gartenschlaeger gave the scattershot to the news magazine Der Spiegel, which published a lengthy article with photographs and diagrams to show how it works.

### Killed in Ambush

Last month Gartenschlaeger attempted a second border foray to obtain another of the rifles but was snared, shot, and killed in a hail of bullets from an East German patrol waiting in ambush.

Opinions on whether to regard him as a martyr or fool were still divided here three weeks ago when two of his friends successfully dismantled three more of the scattershots, intending to turn them over to international human rights groups as evidence of East German inhumanity.

Their easy might never have gained attention were they not now it could only happen here under investigation by a West German prosecutor for larceny of "property not rightfully theirs"—those scattershots.

Meanwhile, there has been a spate of shootings, exploding mines as well as the "confliction" by East German border guards of a wreath placed on the Western side of the frontier to commemorate the June 17, 1963, East Berlin uprising.

Then, a week ago, when two West German border policemen were captured by an East German patrol, matters really got tense. East Berlin insisted the two had trespassed about 300 yards into their territory. Bonn maintained stiffly: "They were obviously ambushed and abducted" in West Germany.

For the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), gearing up a polemical election campaign, the incident couldn't have appeared more fortuitous.

Calling it a "blatant case of political kidnapping" which demonstrates the "bankruptcy" of the government Ostpolitik, they demanded the immediate recall of Bonn's "ambassador" in East Berlin and cancellation of the annual 850 million marks (\$530.7

million) interest-free "credits" which East Germany pays under the terms of a "German" treaty.

Then, to add to everyone's alarm, the two "kidnap" patrolmen appeared on West German TV and admitted they knowingly trespassed to the some construction work on East German soil.

Last Friday, while a spokesman here was still of that "Stalin-style" propaganda with all the classical trappings of abduction, forced confession, and public display of the victims, the two patrolmen were already on the way home—aboard a regularly scheduled bus that shuttles between East and West German towns.

They admitted they had passed, albeit not intentionally, a problem and not paying attention to where we were walking, said the patrol leader, Walter Dierke-Frage.

Be that as it may, neither nation can disavow the fact that the affair could have had the implication that the East Germans may have wanted the as hostages to force the extension of one Werner Weinholt.

The case of Weinholt, a year-old deserter from the German National People's Army who fled to the West last December, is currently playing in the emotions on the main register of East-West German relations. At issue are the circumstances of that escape.

By his own admission he fled over the fence of his base near Eisenach, a "Kalauch" settlement, and 300 rounds of ammunition with a stolen car he made his way toward the border.

Still uninformed and carrying the weapon, he crept through the woods, but was spotted by two East German guards, B. Seidel and Jurgen Lange.

When he refused to halt, the two fired, Weinholt was shot back, emptying a whole 30 rounds at both and, in the process, he dashed across the border, changed into civilian clothes and hightailed to his lives in the Ruhr.

Several days later West German authorities arrested him on suspicion of manslaughter. After a six-day trial, Bonn ruled that the case is a homicide in pretrial custody ever since Weinholt is pleading justifiably homicide in fleeing from a regime which restricts the movement of its citizens by force.

East Germany calls it a blooded murder, and says that of the guards had fired. Their weapons had not been used. Moreover, the autopsy discloses 14 bullets in Lange's body, in Seidel's, most of which entered from the back.

To force Weinholt's extradition, East Germany has mounted a full-fledged propaganda campaign against Bonn which the case is a symbol of all the legal, moral and emotional convolutions of the German-German relationship.

### No Extradition

By adhering to the principle "two German governments only one German nation," Bonn automatically ascribes West German citizenship to escaped Germans such as Weinholt. German law extends to it even if they have committed crimes on East German territory.

By that law, a court in the West where a suspect is arrested equal jurisdiction with one in the crime was committed—wherever acts first. Moreover, it is no extradition agreement.

The Weinholt case, of course, raises even greater moral and legal questions. How does one judge a man who shoots to kill in order to escape from a patently unjust regime?

Somewhere one is reminded of the case of Egon Krenz, Bonn's minister for development aid, when he negotiated the treaty with East Germany which would force three years' work into force. He had relations at all. It is a sign progress that that now we at least have had relations. "Crotchet" might have been a more fitting adjective.

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DANCE

British Tributes to Dame Marie Rambert

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 2 (IHT).—At 50, Ballet Rambert is Britain's oldest ballet company. During the past week events marking its golden anniversary have centered on its remarkable founder, Dame Marie Rambert, 88.

At Sadler's Well Theatre, the audience rose to cheer and applaud her as she took her seat for a special gala performance. The scene on stage at the end was like the television program "This is Your Life" with an endless procession of former Rambert choreographers and dancers, including Dame Alicia Markova and Sir Frederick Ashton, paying homage to the clearly moved and delighted Dame Marie.

An excellent documentary program shown on BBC television the same night reminded viewers that it was Dame Marie Rambert, who originally discovered Ashton and Tudor, and who later, as a pioneer, she pioneered a new, more realistic approach to "Giselle" and here was the first British company to mount the Danish classic "La Sylphide."

But the Ballet Rambert of the

last 15 years has been very different—not a classical ballet company but a modern dance group. It was Dame Marie who gave Norman Morrice his first opportunities as a choreographer and it was Morrice, with her blessing, who took over and transformed the company. He in turn passed it on to John Chesworth and Christopher Bruce, who are now in charge. So it was impossible for last week's gala to be a retrospective of Rambert achievements; the Rambert dancers of today don't know and probably couldn't master the old repertoire. They are reviving Tudor's amusing "Judgment of Paris" this season, but they did not feel sufficiently confident to present it at the gala.

Instead there was "Pierrot Lunaire," one of the most successful works by Glen Tetley, the American choreographer who has contributed so much to Rambert's present image. It provides Christopher Bruce with one of his most effective roles. But it is scarcely gala material, and it looks increasingly like a "Petrouchka" without the benefit of spectacle or of Stravinsky's folksy music.

The gala was also to have included three special danced tributes to Dame Marie. Norman Morrice cancelled his at short notice, but Ashton and Bruce both produced charming works to music by Brahms. Sir Frederick's was an extension of the waltz in the style of Isadora Duncan which he arranged for Lynn Seymour in Hamburg last year. Now there are four waltzes, showing Seymour being muscular and heroic as well as romantically lying on the ground or scattering rose petals. The evocation of Duncan's loose-limbed, barefoot style was extremely convincing.

Bruce's "Girl With Straw Hat" starts and finishes with Sally Owen dressed and made up to look like the young Rambert in a celebrated photo, in long brown dress, wide-brimmed hat, and carrying a school satchel. She takes off the hat and satchel, and does a cartwheel. Then she is joined by Bob Smith, who partners her in some romantic lifts. Soon a whole bevy of ladies come on, similarly dressed and all doing cartwheels, and then the ballet develops into a delightful but repetitive series of lifts and waltzes. It looks a bit like a sepia print come to life, with the period effect enhanced by Brahms's String Sextet in E Flat.

The dancers move lightly and lyrically, and it is good to see how well they respond to this kind of opportunity. Neither Ashton's nor Bruce's

birthday tributes, however, are at all typical of Rambert's present repertoire. Norman Morrice's new work is, The rather affected title, "The Sea Whisper'd Me," is from a Walt Whitman poem, though Morrice and Carlos Miranda, his composer, say they have been inspired by several poets and by the motion and mystery of the sea. The sound effects are an attractive combination of percussion and human voices, humming, speaking or shouting, and there is a very effective set—in the approved modern plastic manner—with shiny reflecting surfaces suggesting waves, clouds and even flames. The work starts promisingly with the dancers moving like sea creatures, but there is too much walking and lying around, not nearly enough real dancing.

The anniversary season reflects the American domination of modern dance, with new works by Tetley, Cliff Keuter and Robert North, as well as another new one by Bruce and several items from the existing repertoire. It continues at Sadler's Wells to July 3.

OPERA: Ronconi's Spectacular 'Oberon' for East Berlin

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—During last year's Berlin Festival, the Roman director Luca Ronconi startled and delighted West Berlin audiences with a flashy spectacle which, the program said, derived from Aristophanes. Now, on the eastern side of the Berlin Wall, he has loosed an equally spectacular production of Carl Maria von Weber's last opera, "Oberon," upon audiences at the Deutsche Staatsoper on the Unter den Linden.

Mr. Ronconi's chief accomplice, Pier Luigi Pizzi, has contributed fiendishly demanding designs of enormous intricacy—so intricate, in fact, that even though Mr. Ronconi had almost a week of full-scale rehearsals on the main stage itself, it all still proved so complicated that they had to postpone the scheduled opening two or three days.

Forget about the plot—some foolishness about Charlemagne's trying to bump off the knight Hilon by ordering him to Baghdad to abduct the caliph's daughter, this dastardly plot thwarted by Oberon's supernatural help. With Titania, Puck, five elves, two mermaids, and a whole chorus of fairies among the dramatic personae, "Oberon" offers an imaginative director possibilities to boggle the mind.

At such bogging, though, Mr. Ronconi proves less than completely successful. In fact, for all this production's verve and virtuosity, it raises the legitimate question of whether, in this day of superb electronics, "Oberon" doesn't number among those operas enjoyed most fully by means of high-fidelity recording on disks.

Nobody nowadays can take that silly libretto seriously, especially all that spoken dialogue (the opera lasts three and a half hours). For present day ears it spontaneously turns itself into camp, but Mr. Ronconi has shed away from an out-and-out camp production. This mobility, uncertainty, conflict, and guilt in the audience mystified as to just how to react to what happens on stage.

The director and his designer, Mr. Pizzi, have taxed to the utmost even the considerable technical resources of this grand old house. The entire stage here can sink a distance almost equalling that between the stage apron and the apex of the proscenium arch, so Mr. Pizzi has provided a huge double-decker structure and changes scenes not laterally but vertically. He also liberally uses trapdoors and things like that.

Unfortunately, all that machinery, at least visually speaking, creeps, instead of flashing and scintillating, the production becomes slightly ponderous. Mr. Pizzi's sometimes frumpy costumes provide little assistance; his female fairies look like German cleaning women wearing kerchiefs to keep the dust out of their hair. This opera must trip, dart, and flit. Unfortunately, this production too often almost galumphs.

Wolfgang Rennert, conducting, provided a creditable but hardly exciting reading, and Celestina Casapietra, as the caliph's daughter Reza, brought down the house—not altogether deservedly—with her big, showy second-act apostrophe to the monstrous ocean. Ursula Fischer, Reinier Goldberg, Bernd Riedel, and Armin Ude distinguished themselves in other roles.

Whatever its limitations, this production merits attention. How often do you get the chance to hear, let alone see, "Oberon" at all?

Turning to Naivety For Wedding Pictures

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 21 (IHT).—Wedding pictures are rarely a serious matter. Bathed in sentimental they miss capturing bride, and assorted in-laws at best. A charming way to get at the problem is to hire services of a couple of artists specializing in naive paintings. One of the artists is Jean Monin, the other is Jean Taoussan.

Monin is a former Elle magazine staff member. "I was of the ad department," she said. "I retired when I had a second child—a good enough reason."

Not the idea of naive wedding pictures after doing her own work for years ago. "I know nothing about painting," she said. "But I did my own, which was held country."

ran a picture of her wedding which got her started as a naive painter. But unlike naive painters, who are influenced by Douanier and others, Mrs. Monin is that "one must paint one sees the best one can."

Authentic is why her personages are naive, if clumsy reproductions of real people in contemporary clothes. "I don't think one day with the by-gone past," she said, "when more hand-drawn mustaches women went around in wedding dresses. Mrs. Monin country places and scenes is popular life, with up-to-date people. She has paintings on sale at Galeries on the Rue Jacob, Paris "Bouillon."

At weddings, she said that it is going to be "For instance, I am going wedding next Sunday in Andry. I already have a picture of the house where it is to be held."

Another Journalist the function itself. "I try to do a brother, or a of the bride, you know, body that's not too busy and them to point out the most important people at the wedding, say, father, mother, godfather. It would be if they weren't in the because most often, the buy the paintings, not rely on."

Taoussan is another journalist, this time from Paris-Match where he works on the sports desk. He loves the Belle Epoque and last year did a whole series of paintings, a Belle Epoque rendition of all kinds of sports. "They sold terribly well," he said. Michel Jazy (the long-distance runner) bought the bicycle painting, and explorer Francis Maciary bought several paintings too.

For his boss, Jean Prouvost, he painted the annual banquet at the village of which he is mayor. For Jacques Baumei, he did the Rueil-Malmaison municipal council (of which Mr. Baumei is president).



A Taoussan approach to the wedding picture.

a house in Normandy a few years with naive paintings. But I was scared by Flea Market prices and decided to go at it myself. The nice thing about these two artists is that they do not take

ago, and wanted to decorate it themselves or their art too seriously. Their paintings start at 400 francs and they charge 1,200 francs for a special assignment.

LONDON: Instant Success in the Bedroom

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (IHT).—Simon Dee, a 38-pound American stylist now living in London, introduced the British to a new world of Upstairs and discovered such a gap at the top of their landings that her boutique devoted to coordinated instant bedrooms rocked to instant success.

"I was just looking for a nice little business to keep myself occupied," she said. "Then Princess Alexandra came in and it snowballed. She was followed by the Kents and all the Ogilvy clan. Harrods has given half a floor to my Upstairs collection. The Continent didn't have anything like it either. The Boutique de Sommeil took it for Paris and Ferns for Zurich. The Japanese made their first order this week. They said, 'If we like, we order lots more.' If they like, I don't know what I will do."

From Miss Dee's headquarters Upstairs Shop on Pimlico Road, Audrey Hepburn decorated the five bedrooms of her Swiss chalet. A woman from South Africa dropped in one afternoon and flew from London the next day

with the new look for the upstairs of her home in Johannesburg.

The customer list includes Princess Grace, Princess Aly Khan, Empress Farah. An unidentified customer ordered a bed cushion with the name Windsor appliqued on it. Although the original conception was American, Upstairs has worked its way back into the California bedrooms of Walter Matthau, Jack Lemmon, Rod Steiger, Billy Wilder. Lauren Bacall is the store's biggest buyer of seersucker blanket covers.

For £150 you can walk out with the basics: a quilted reversible single bed cover and its dust ruffle, two appliqued throw pillows. Accessories to this main theme are a waste basket, tissue box, lamp shade, a decorative basket of artificial flowers, and 10 meters of fabric for curtains. The 100-per-cent cottons are garden fresh and machine washable. Within a carefully worked out color and pattern range, you can make your own combinations and still never wait for more than 10 days to two weeks.

In New York, Miss Dee was stylist for the Compton Advertising Agency, concentrating mainly

on the Procter and Gamble account. When she and her husband, Walter Gruber, an investment banker and builder of barges for the North Sea oil operations, moved to London nine years ago, she immediately saw the potential in the plethora of dingy basement apartments. She bought them, decorated them with gaiety and resold. It was a tidy business until the property market plummeted.

Leisure was so disconcerting that her husband offered to back her if she could find something to do. On a visit to New York, she was overwhelmed by the bedroom shops in the department stores.

"I realized that in Europe to have such bedroom accessories cost a great deal of money and a great deal of time. Consequently, most people did not have them."

"I decided to use fabrics not used in interior design. In other words, fashion fabrics."

Workrooms She set up eight workrooms outside of London.

"Thirty-five ladies in Berkshire do patchwork applique for

us. One workroom specializes in cutting and quilting. Another does bindings, piping, scalloping. Everything is ready to be put together on a telephone call. I am a batch to work for.

"Everything has to be perfect, or it goes right back. People warned me that British workmanship was sloppy. Not for me. I suppose the explanation is that if you insist, you will get. Our merchandise now is prettier than anything in New York."

The Upstairs bedroom is pulled together in mixing or matching patterns. There are padded dress hangers, sleep masks, lingerie cases, jottling pads, lap portfolios, cosmetic bags, round cloths and napkins, lined baskets, trays, agendas, vigil lights.

Declared one satisfied customer recently, "At last, we don't have to go back to Bloomingdale's."

Her fans are trying to induce Simon Dee to go downstairs as well. However, she feels it is an overcrowded field. "I have so much more to do with Upstairs," she said. "I have barely gotten into the closets and the bath."

(The Upstairs Shop, 22 Pimlico Road, London SW1.)

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## Iran to Purchase Stake in a U.S. Oil Company

IRAN, June 21 (AP).—Iran is to invest \$125 million in a new U.S. oil company, a move providing for the U.S. participation in developing Caspian Sea oil and in passing and marketing of Iranian oil, the government said today.

The deal also includes Occidental's participation in casing in Iran and Iranian participation in the company's oil operations and refining.

## Occidental Bank Uses of 'Basic' Data

By James Furlong

IRFURT, June 21 (AP).—The Bundesbank has started using the "basic balance" figure, Germany's monthly internal balance-of-payments figure, as a basic balance figure, which bank experts had recommended some years ago as the single indicator of the country's overall payments position. The move was dropped without explanation in the April statement. The basic balance comprised current account—that is, trade, services and payments—plus long-term transactions. It excluded short-term capital flows.

The Bundesbank official said the basic balance figure has been used for many years to judge the country's situation on a long-term basis. At the basic balance figure, the Bundesbank said, it can be misleading, he said.

Long-Term Doubt  
Bundesbank has had about reporting the basic balance for a long time. It is no longer possible to judge the country's situation on a long-term basis. At the basic balance figure, the Bundesbank said, it can be misleading, he said.

for the missing basic balance figure, the latest balance remained unchanged. Main items are current, short and long-term transactions, and in official reserves.

Investors  
Dorchester  
in London

ON, June 21 (Reuters).—Investors are buying Dorchester Hotel, a famous, for about 10, it was announced today.

child Chief Named  
ON, June 21 (AP-DJ).—de Rothschild will succeed on cousin, Lord Rothschild as chairman of NAL and Sons Ltd., one of a leading merchant banks, July 1.

Iranian officials said the transaction was as significant as Iran's purchase of a 25-per-cent interest in the steel division of the West German Krupp Industrial empire.

A Seat on the Board  
Under terms of the agreement, Iran will buy 6.25 million shares of Occidental's cumulative voting preferred stock for \$125 million, entitling it to one seat on the Occidental board of directors, and will also get warrants for the same amount of common stock.

The warrants will be valid for 10 years and can be exercised after five years at \$20 a share. Joint exploration and development of Caspian Sea oil deposits will be the first involvement of a foreign company in oil operations in the huge inland sea between Iran and the Soviet Union. The Soviet government has been trying for many years to get Iran to join it in oil exploration in the Caspian Sea, where Iranian-Soviet cooperation currently is limited to the caviar and fishing industries.

Trade Pioneer  
Mr. Hammer has been a pioneer in Soviet-American trade and has negotiated several large deals with the Russians.

Iran's agreement to let Occidental process and market some of its oil appears to be an attempt to get around the curtailment of exports by the consortium of other Western oil companies which handles the marketing of Iranian oil.

The consortium reduced its buying last October to 4.7 million barrels a day, despite a 1973 agreement to take 6.3 million barrels. This caused a \$24-million deficit in Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's ambitious development and military budgets, and Iran threatened to cancel the 30-year marketing agreement with the consortium, which does not expire until 1993. The consortium increased its purchases to 5.7 million barrels a day by last month, but Iran has been pressing it to take more.

## Banker Blames Profit Greed For Losses on Loans in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (AP).—A leading American banker recorded here Friday that overreaching for profits, in part to make bank stocks appear more attractive, had resulted in loan loss proportions in recent years "not experienced since the Depression of the 1930s."

In an unusually candid appraisal of the problems of the banking industry, William Patterson, chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, told an audience that included some of the world's biggest commercial bankers that he "must refuse to let profit considerations seduce us into doing business with people whose character we question."

Like other bankers here, Mr. Patterson feels that the American banking system is emerging from its crisis strong and in good shape. "On the whole, we have weathered the storm remarkably well," Mr. Patterson said.

Mr. Patterson's bluntness was praised by others here at the International Monetary Conference, held in conjunction with the American Bankers' Association. "It was the best speech made by an American banker this year," said Gabriel Hange, board chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of New York.

Newspapers Criticized  
Many of the bankers here are highly critical of stories published earlier this year by newspapers on the deteriorating quality of credit of some bank loans. Such stories are challenged as "out of date," "unsophisticated," or "unfair."

But others concede privately that the "media exposure" helped to strengthen regulatory procedures, which is regarded as healthy.

Yet, as Allen Lambert, chairman of Toronto Dominion Bank, said, it will "take years" for the

## New Audit Rule Affects U.S. Firms Abroad Currency-Rate Fluctuations Blur Earnings

By John J. Allan

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Big multinational corporations that draw a large portion of their profit from overseas have always been vulnerable to the quicksilver shifts of values in foreign currencies. Those shifts have often made it difficult for stockholders and securities analysts to iron out the effects of these fluctuations by setting up reserves that could be added to or subtracted from earnings as the need arose.

Significantly different ways of handling the accounting of foreign operations produced such variant results that the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the high court of the accounting profession, adopted a ruling to cover the problem. It promptly became controversial.

The ruling requires the multinationals to do away with the security blanket of currency reserves and to report current gains or losses as part of their current income each quarter.

Application of the new rule has resulted in some wider swings in reported income. At Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., for

example, net income—after adjustment for the new currency accounting rule—increased 12 per cent from 1974 to 1975. Without the new way of accounting, Goodyear's earnings would have been up only 2 per cent.

Krafco Corp.'s earnings also benefited last year from the impact of the currency accounting change. Before adjustment, its net income rose about 40 per cent from 1974. After the change, profits were up some 47 per cent.

The Warner-Lambert Company's restatement of earnings for 1974 reduced its profits that year by \$7.5 million—for 1973, it increased them by \$7 million.

Without the accounting change, per-share earnings went from \$1.78 in 1973 to \$1.88 in 1974 and to \$2.08 in 1975. With the change, per-share earnings inched up a penny from 1973 to 1974 and then climbed 20 cents a share last year. The 1975 increase was twice as big as would have been if reported under the old method. "I'm not implying that's why they restated, but it is an interesting observation," remarked James Gillick, a partner of Haskins & Sells, a Drexel Burnham & Co. drug stocks seminar earlier this spring.

Can volatility of that kind really give security analysts a better insight into what is actually happening to earnings power? Or does the new disposition actually make it more difficult to get a firm handle on what is going on? These ques-

tions are at the core of the controversy over the new rule, which has to be observed this year by any corporation that hopes to get a seal of approval from its accounting firm.

Many accountants themselves feel that the rule—the Accounting Standards Board's so-called Statement No. 8—will not be much help to investors. Mr. Gillick, for instance, said, "I would not want to be an analyst with the responsibility of making a prediction as to what might happen to earnings. I don't think I could do it."

There has been enough experience with the rule so far to suggest that:

• Quarterly earnings of companies with extensive operations abroad are likely to swing more sharply than they have in the past. Furthermore, their earnings will probably be more difficult to predict.

• The combination of more volatile, less predictable earnings may have an adverse impact on some stocks that trade at high multiples of their per-share earnings. The stock market has always tended to bless companies with rapid but not necessarily income growth, and so some price-earnings multiples may drop.

Multinational corporations dislike Statement No. 8, and Citibank asserted recently that it is "out of phase with reality" and "a backward step." The most important shortcoming of the rule, Citibank contended, is that it unnecessarily complicates the problem of hedging against foreign exchange fluctuations.

## But Guidelines Are Only Voluntary

## OECD Adopts Code of Conduct for Multinational Companies

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 21 (NYT).—A "first step" toward making multinational companies publicly accountable was approved today by the largest industrialized states in the world.

A set of voluntary guidelines running from general ethics to industrial relations was approved at the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The ministers also approved a declaration on international investment calling for governments to treat foreign-controlled firms on an equal footing with domestic companies and to open up their official investment and loan programs to international direct investment.

The measures were approved by all the member states with the exception of Turkey, which said it was "not in a position to participate" in the declaration.

The guidelines on multinational corporations were also approved by trade union and business and industry advisory committees to the OECD.

However, the trade union group stressed that it is only a first step, in what it hopes will become binding rules.

The recommendations call on multinationals to "not render any bribe or other improper benefit, direct or indirect, to any public servant" and to "abstain from any improper political involvement."

They call for disclosure of information, at least once a year, on the direct and indirect holdings of the company, operating results and sales "by geographical area," the policies of intra-group pricing and a statement of the sources and uses of funds by the firm as a whole.

Multinationals are urged to "refrain from abusing a dominant position of market power" and to provide "the information necessary to determine correctly the taxes to be assessed" on their operations. They are also to refrain from cheating on taxes by

playing with prices they charge affiliates. Transfer prices, the guidelines say, should conform to "an arm's length standard."

Financing of these firms should "take into consideration the established objectives of the countries in which they operate regarding balance-of-payments and credit policies" in managing their liquid foreign assets and liabilities.

On employment, multinationals are told to discriminate by nationality "subject to particular national requirements in this respect." The firms are told to respect the right of their workers to organize and be represented by unions, to provide the unions with information enabling them to obtain "a true and fair view of the performance of the entity" and "to the greatest extent practicable, utilize, train and prepare for upgrading members of the local labor force."

In bargaining negotiations, the companies are also to give the unions access to officials who can take decisions on the matters under negotiation.

The declaration, on treating foreign companies on an equal basis with domestic firms, both Canada and Australia noted, in no way infringes on the right of

governments to prescribe the conditions under which foreign direct investment will be allowed.

Nor does the declaration prevent governments from not extending "national treatment" to foreign firms. Rather, where exceptions exist, governments must notify the OECD within two months of today. If new exceptions are introduced, the OECD must be notified within one month. It is hoped that in the consultative process these exceptions can be discussed away.

Tomorrow's meeting will focus on financial and economic questions.

## Advance Is Cut on Wall Street After Bout of Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Prices climbed moderately higher on the New York Stock Exchange today but below their best levels of the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 5.57 points to 1,007.45. It was up more than 6 points at its high for the day.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 835 to about 585, and volume totaled 18.93 million shares, compared with 25.72 Friday.

The market moved narrowly through the first half of the session. It picked up on news that Christian Democrats appeared to have held off a Communist challenge in the Italian elections. However, analysts say it ran into the profit-taking again above the 1,000-level that has held back the market several times this year.

Taft Broadcasting, which forecast higher earnings, climbed 3/4 to 32 1/4.

Procter & Gamble rose 1 1/4 to 83 1/4, while Eastman Kodak climbed 1 7/8 to 100 5/8. Telephones rose 1/4 to 27 1/2.

Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 103 1/8, and Digital Equipment 4 3/4 to 173 1/4.

Time Inc., which settled a strike, picked up 2 to 61.

Burroughs rose 1 3/8 to 104 7/8, but Cone Mills surrendered a point to 44 7/8.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange advanced, with gains topping 388 to 120. Turnover approximated 108,057 contracts, compared with 137,278 contracts the previous session.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading, with the Amex index up 0.16 to 108.08.

Sambos Restaurants rose 1/2 to 16 7/8, but Houston Oil & Minerals fell 1/2 to 57 1/4.

Synlex said 1/8 to 31 1/8, while Champion Home Builders firmed 1/8 to 3 3/4.

Most commodity futures on the Chicago Board of Trade closed higher. Soybeans were up 20 cents a bushel, soybean meal \$10 a ton, soybean oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, corn 10 cents a bushel, and oats 6 cents. Wheat futures closed with a gain of 10 1/2 cents after reaching the 12-cent level during the session.

## U.S. Experts Predict Sharp Drop in Growth

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—The growth in the total output of goods and services in the United States, the gross national product, is likely to slow substantially in the current quarter to well under 5 per cent, government economists said Friday.

Practically all economic forecasts have projected a moderation in GNP growth in the second quarter as compared with the torrid pace of the first, but now it appears that this slowdown will be much more marked than the "consensus" forecast has implied.

So far, there appears to be no sense of alarm or deep concern in the government about this prospect, but one official said Friday, "I can't help feeling just a little uneasy."

In San Francisco, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said yesterday he disagreed with reports suggesting that growth had slowed to an annual rate of under 5 per cent, Reuters reported.

He said that the growth figure does not "correspond to my judgment or the judgment of my staff. I expect when the figures are out the rate of growth will be distinctly higher than that," Mr. Burns added.

Only last week, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the administration's forecast for the growth of GNP for the year as a whole was likely to be revised upward to about 7 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent forecast in January. The new indications of much slower growth in the second quarter may cause another shift in the forecast for the full year, possibly back toward 6 per cent.

Consumer Spending  
The chief reason for the sharp reduction in the nation's growth rate in the current quarter is the recent trend in consumer spending. After growing strongly in the recession, consumer outlays—as measured by retail sales

declined in April and declined a little in May. This coincided with a rise in the price indexes in April, giving further evidence of the heightened consumer sensitivity to inflation.

Apart from personal consumption, housing construction continues to be sluggish and the change in business inventories is likely to contribute much less to growth in this quarter than in the first quarter.

In the first quarter, a swing from inventory liquidation in the previous quarters to a modest inventory buildup contributed \$13 billion to the growth in the "real" GNP—after adjustment for higher prices. In the current quarter, inventory accumulation may be about the same as in the first quarter, which would mean no benefit to the GNP.

While a one-quarter slowdown in the pace of the recovery and expansion of the economy would not be significant, if it continued the rapid growth in employment and consequent reduction of unemployment would come to a halt.

Goods Orders  
In U.S. Rise  
4.1 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, June 21 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 1.974 billion, or 4.1 per cent, in May to a seasonally adjusted \$49.815 billion following a \$44.815 billion decline in April. The Commerce Department said today.

The department had originally reported an increase in new orders of 0.5 per cent for April, but revised the figure downward to show a 0.1-per-cent decline.

Shipments increased \$871 million, or 1.4 per cent, to \$48.412 billion following a 0.4-per-cent rise in April.

Unfilled orders gained 1.2 per cent to \$115.331 billion following a 0.1-per-cent rise in April. The increase in unfilled orders was the largest since the 1.3-per-cent increase in September, 1974.

The biggest increase in new orders occurred in primary metals industries, where orders rose 21.2 per cent, or \$1.532 billion, to \$8.777 billion.

New orders for capital goods declined \$87 million to \$12.517 billion, with the entire drop centered in defense industries. New orders in non-defense industries rose \$722 million to \$11.803 billion.

Khushoggi Plans Sale  
Of Stake in Calif. Bank

WALNUT CREEK, Calif., June 21 (Reuters).—Adnan Khushoggi, controlling shareholder of Bank of Comira Costa, of Walnut Creek, Calif., said today he has agreed in principle to sell his 66-per-cent interest in the bank to Sidney Londish, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr. Khushoggi said if the transaction is completed Mr. Londish—chairman of Sidney Londish Holdings Pty. Ltd.—is expected to tender for the bank's remaining shares.

BAT Merger Voted  
LONDON, June 21 (AP-DJ).—British-American Tobacco Co. and Tobacco Securities Trust Co. said today they had agreed to a day-based resolution approving the companies' previously announced plan to merge, effective July 23.

Investors  
Dorchester  
in London

ON, June 21 (Reuters).—Investors are buying Dorchester Hotel, a famous, for about 10, it was announced today.

child Chief Named  
ON, June 21 (AP-DJ).—de Rothschild will succeed on cousin, Lord Rothschild as chairman of NAL and Sons Ltd., one of a leading merchant banks, July 1.

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Big multinational corporations that draw a large portion of their profit from overseas have always been vulnerable to the quicksilver shifts of values in foreign currencies. Those shifts have often made it difficult for stockholders and securities analysts to iron out the effects of these fluctuations by setting up reserves that could be added to or subtracted from earnings as the need arose.



[illegible]

**20,000,000 European Units of Account**  
**8¾% 1976-1986 Bonds**

**Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise**

**Privatbanken Aktieselskab**    **Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated**  
**Banque de l'Union Européenne**    **Crédit Commercial de France**    **Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft**  
**Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft**    **Kiwit Investment Company S.A.K.**    **Société Générale**  
**Société Générale de Banque S. A.**    **Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale**

The Bonds have been subscribed and offered for sale by

<b>Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.</b>	<b>A. E. Ames &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.</b>	<b>Andersen Bank A/S</b>
<b>Baché Habyé Stuart Inc.</b>	<b>Banca Commerciale Italiana</b>	<b>Banca del Gottardo</b>	<b>Banco di Roma</b>
<b>Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.</b>	<b>Bank Gutzwiller, Kurtz, Baugener (Overseas)</b>	<b>Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)</b>	
<b>Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.</b>	<b>Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur</b>	<b>Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.</b>	
<b>Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez</b>	<b>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</b>	<b>Banque Ippa S.A.</b>	<b>Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.</b>
<b>Bank Nationale de Paris</b>	<b>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</b>	<b>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</b>	<b>Banque Worms</b>
<b>H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co. N.V.</b>	<b>Bayerische Vereinsbank</b>	<b>Berger Bank</b>	<b>Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank</b>
<b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Cazenove &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse</b>	<b>Citicorp International Bank</b>
<b>Continental Bank S.A.</b>	<b>Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank G.A. (Centrale Rabobank)</b>	<b>Credit Général</b>	<b>Credit Général</b>
<b>Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine</b>	<b>Crédit Industriel et Commercial</b>	<b>Crédit Lyonnais</b>	<b>Crédit du Nord</b>
<b>Credit Suisse White Weld</b>	<b>Credito Italiano</b>	<b>Daiwa Europe N.V.</b>	<b>Den Danske Bank A/S</b>
<b>Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -</b>	<b>Dewasy &amp; Associés International S.C.S.</b>	<b>Effectenbank - Warburg</b>	
<b>EuroPartners Securities Corporation</b>	<b>European Banking Company</b>	<b>First Boston (Europe)</b>	<b>Robert Fleming &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.</b>	<b>Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen</b>	<b>Götabanken</b>	<b>Hambros Bank</b>
<b>R. Henriques Jr. Bank</b>	<b>Hill Samuel &amp; Co.</b>	<b>International Marine Banking Co.</b>	<b>Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino</b>
<b>Kansallis-Osake-Pankki</b>	<b>Kathrein &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank</b>	<b>Kleinwort, Benson</b>
<b>Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A.</b>	<b>Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co. International</b>	<b>Kuwait Pacific Finance Company</b>	
<b>Landesbank Schleswig - Holstein Girozentrale</b>	<b>F. van Lanschot, Bankiers</b>	<b>Manufacturers Hanover</b>	<b>Merrill Lynch International &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Nederlandsche Middestandsbank N.V.</b>	<b>Neue Bank</b>	<b>The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.</b>	<b>Nomura Europe N.V.</b>
<b>Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale</b>	<b>Orion Bank</b>	<b>PKbanken</b>	<b>Postipankki</b>
<b>Scandinavian Bank</b>	<b>Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken</b>	<b>Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque</b>	<b>Société Séguinasse de Banque</b>
<b>Sparknernas Bank</b>	<b>Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd.</b>	<b>Svenska Handelsbanken</b>	<b>Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)</b>
<b>Union Bank of Finland Ltd.</b>	<b>Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.</b>	<b>Vereins- und Westbank</b>	
<b>J. Vontobel &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Williams, Glyn &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Wood Gundy</b>	<b>Yamachi International (Europe)</b>

*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement ceases as a matter of record only.*

June 1971

**\$50,000,000**

**Northwest Pipeline Corporation**

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**Loeb, Rhoades & Co.**

<b>Backe Halsey Stuart Inc.</b>	<b>The First Boston Corporation</b>	<b>Blyth Eastman Dillon &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Dillon, Read &amp; Co. Inc.</b>	<b>Donaldson, Lufkin &amp; Jenrette</b> <small>Securities Corporation</small>	<b>Drexel Burnham &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Hornblower &amp; Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	
<b>E. F. Hutton &amp; Company Inc.</b>	<b>Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Lazard Frères &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Lehman Brothers</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &amp; Smith</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	
<b>Praine, Webber, Jackson &amp; Curtis</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Reynolds Securities Inc.</b>	<b>Salomon Brothers</b>
<b>Smith Barney, Noyes Upham &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Wertheim &amp; Co., Inc.</b>	<b>White, Weld &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Dean Witter &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>	<b>Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.</b>	
<b>ABD Securities Corporation</b>	<b>Basle Securities Corporation</b>	
<b>New Court Securities Corporation</b>	<b>SoGen-Swiss International Corporation</b>	
<b>UBS-DB Corporation</b>	<b>Nomura Securities International, Inc.</b>	
<b>Wood Gundy Incorporated</b>	<b>Yamaichi International (America), Inc.</b>	







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The Banco Nacional de México, with over 4 billion dollars in assets, and 405 branches, has been servicing the investor since 1894. It is the Bank in Mexico. It has all the know-how required to make your investments more profitable.

TYPE OF INVESTMENT*	TERM	INTEREST PAYABLE	ANNUAL NET YIELD	MINIMUM INVESTMENT
PROFESSIONAL NOTICE	3 MONTHS TO 24 MONTHS	MONTHLY	8.00% TO 10.00%	\$ 100,000.00**
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	3 MONTHS TO 24 MONTHS	MONTHLY	8.00% TO 10.00%	\$ 100,000.00**
FRANCIAL BONDS	ON DEMAND	QUARTERLY	8.00%	\$ 100,000.00**
MORTGAGE BONDS	ON DEMAND	MONTHLY	7.00%	\$ 100,000.00**
TIME DEPOSITS	ON DEMAND TO 24 MONTHS	ANNUALLY	6.00% TO 8.00%	\$ 10,000.00**
US DOLLAR**	FROM 30 TO 240 DAYS	MONTHLY	8.00%	\$ 5,000.00**

\*BANK NON-RESIDENTS OF MEXICO OR OVERSEAS INVESTORS  
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## London Commodity

June 21, 1976

High	Low	Close	
SUGAR	144.90	145.00	145.00
Coffee	191.00	191.00	191.00
Wheat	170.00	170.00	170.00
Gold	192.00	192.00	192.00
Silver	192.00	192.00	192.00
Platinum	192.00	192.00	192.00
Palladium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Rhodium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Iridium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Osmium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Vanadium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Chromium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Manganese	192.00	192.00	192.00
Iron	192.00	192.00	192.00
Copper	192.00	192.00	192.00
Nickel	192.00	192.00	192.00
Zinc	192.00	192.00	192.00
Lead	192.00	192.00	192.00
Aluminum	192.00	192.00	192.00
Tin	192.00	192.00	192.00
Antimony	192.00	192.00	192.00
Bismuth	192.00	192.00	192.00
Mercury	192.00	192.00	192.00
Uranium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Thorium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Plutonium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Neptunium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Protactinium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Actinium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Francium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Radium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Polonium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Astatine	192.00	192.00	192.00
Terbium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Dysprosium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Ytterbium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Lanthanum	192.00	192.00	192.00
Cerium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Praseodymium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Neodymium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Europium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Gadolinium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Terbium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Dysprosium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Ytterbium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Lanthanum	192.00	192.00	192.00
Cerium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Praseodymium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Neodymium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Europium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Gadolinium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Terbium	192.00	192.00	192.00
Dysprosium	192.00	192.00	192.00











## Golf Rookie Pate Wins Open

John S. Radosta

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21 (UPI)—The 76th United States Open yesterday turned into a scramble in the last hole and from it emerged the winner, Jerry Pate, a 26-year-old rookie who joined the only six months ago. It was his first victory as a professional and he is first rookie to win the event since Jack Nicklaus won it 14 years ago.

Pate, who was in the clubhouse at 11:15 a.m. on the 18th hole, was the only one left in the clubhouse. He had a 5-under-par 68, which was good enough to win the tournament. He had a 5-under-par 68, which was good enough to win the tournament. He had a 5-under-par 68, which was good enough to win the tournament.

Pate started the day at one under par, two shots behind the leader, Nicklaus. On the third hole he ran in a 30-foot putt for birdie and that put him two under par. He finished the day at one under par, two shots behind the leader, Nicklaus.

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about the victory was that he did not choke in the home stretch. Three weeks ago he had the Philadelphia Classic won until he bogeyed the 17th and 18th holes. He felt completely sure of himself throughout yesterday, and "I knew I had it won" when he shot a birdie 2 on the 18th hole after hitting a 1-iron five feet from the pin.

It was no easy ride home, though. Pate was playing with Mahaffey in the final pairing of the day. Weiskopf and Gelberger, two veteran campaigners, were in the clubhouse immediately ahead.

Everybody was avoiding the water on the left of the 18th fairway yesterday, and the result was an epidemic of drives to the right rough. Gelberger and Weiskopf played the hole identically, driving into the rough. They chipped out to the fairway, wedged up to the green—with a close pin placement guarded by water—and made the putts for "hard pars."

Weiskopf and Gelberger were in the scoring tent while Pate and Mahaffey were playing the 18th hole. When they saw Pate and Mahaffey had also driven into the rough, they figured there would be either a three-way or four-way tie.

They failed to reckon with Pate. "After seeing Weiskopf and Gelberger make those great shots to 18 green," said Pate, "I made up my mind I had to go for it with the Open. I felt good. I was pumped up. I felt like I was gonna make par."

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Gary Player 70-232, Hale Irvin 71-233, defending title-holder Lou Graham 73-234 and Arnold Palmer had a fourth consecutive 75 for 300.

"Kind of in a rut," said Palmer. Nicklaus, the pre-tournament pick to make this his fourth American national championship, birdied three in a row on the back nine but couldn't keep it going. Nicklaus, who didn't make a birdie through the first 46 holes of this tournament, finished well back at 287, closing on 68.

"I always seem to play well when it doesn't mean anything," Nicklaus said.

Oakland yesterday made four victories out of six games since Finley tried to sell Joe Rudi, Rolfe Fingers and Vida Blue, leaving Milwaukee, 7-5, to move into third place in the American League West. Kuhn has nullified the sale.

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Jerry Pate reacting to birdie putt on 18th hole.

## A's Still Have Enough Talent Left for Victory

OAKLAND, Calif., June 21 (UPI)—While the baseball world buzzes over the battle between Charlie Finley and commissioner Bowie Kuhn over where three Oakland stars will wind up, the rest of the A's are playing good baseball.

Oakland yesterday made four victories out of six games since Finley tried to sell Joe Rudi, Rolfe Fingers and Vida Blue, leaving Milwaukee, 7-5, to move into third place in the American League West. Kuhn has nullified the sale.

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## Connors, Ashe Take Openers

WIMBLEDON, June 21 (UPI)—Arthur Ashe and Jimmy Connors gave contrasting performances, but got through their opening matches to open the 100th year of the Wimbledon tennis championships today.

Ashe, not looking like the top seed and defending champion, had to work to beat 19-year-old Frenchman, the 57th-ranked U.S. player, 7-5, 6-4, 7-5. Connors was sharp as he began his bid to win back the title from Ashe and won, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2 against Antonio Zugarratena, an Italian clay court player who looked hopelessly lost on the fast grass of the All-England center court.

Ashe said, "It doesn't matter how you look out there as long as you win." After losing four straight games in the middle of the first set, it appeared that he would neither look good nor win, but he survived a set point at 4-5 when the UCLA student went long with a forehand. Despite racking up 10 double faults, Ashe looked like a winner after that.

"A lot of the pressure is off now that the first match is gone," Ashe said. "It's good to have a rough beginning in a tournament like this."

Connors quickly dominated Zugarratena and spent much of the second and third sets toying with the Italian, to the annoyance of the 12,000 center-court crowd who cheered the Italian on the few points he won.

Other seeds had more troubled passages into the second round but still emerged successful. Australia's John Newcombe, a three-time champion but nursing an arm injury, wore down American Chico Hagye, 8-6, 9-8, 6-4, 6-1 in three hours.

"It's a little tricky when you lose a set and get into a tiebreak in the second set," said Newcombe, who won the second tie-break 7-5 and thereafter was not in trouble.

"My arm is sore all the time but it is not getting any worse, so I'm hoping it will get better." Guillermo Vilas, the No. 6 seed, won a battle of left-handers with Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia 6-3, 6-1, 6-4 in a match the Argentine dominated.

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"It's a little tricky when you lose a set and get into a tiebreak in the second set," said Newcombe, who won the second tie-break 7-5 and thereafter was not in trouble.

"My arm is sore all the time but it is not getting any worse, so I'm hoping it will get better." Guillermo Vilas, the No. 6 seed, won a battle of left-handers with Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia 6-3, 6-1, 6-4 in a match the Argentine dominated.

Ashe said, "It doesn't matter how you look out there as long as you win." After losing four straight games in the middle of the first set, it appeared that he would neither look good nor win, but he survived a set point at 4-5 when the UCLA student went long with a forehand. Despite racking up 10 double faults, Ashe looked like a winner after that.

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Shotputters Al Feuerbach and George Woods both earned return trips to the games but newcomer Pete Smoock grabbed the third berth in a surprise over Albritton, the world amateur record-holder.

Earlier in the meet, the 19-year-old set American records in the 200, 400 and 800-meter freestyle events and also qualified for the team with a victory in the 400-meter individual medley.

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## Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Cleveland 9-0  
Detroit 7-0  
Kansas City 6-0  
Los Angeles 5-0  
Minnesota 4-0  
New York 3-0  
Oakland 2-0  
Philadelphia 1-0  
Pittsburgh 0-0  
St. Louis 0-0  
Texas 0-0  
Toronto 0-0  
Washington 0-0  
White Sox 0-0  
Yankees 0-0

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Atlanta 9-0  
Baltimore 8-0  
Boston 7-0  
Chicago 6-0  
Cincinnati 5-0  
Cleveland 4-0  
Detroit 3-0  
Houston 2-0  
Los Angeles 1-0  
Milwaukee 0-0  
Minnesota 0-0  
New York 0-0  
Philadelphia 0-0  
Pittsburgh 0-0  
St. Louis 0-0  
Texas 0-0  
Toronto 0-0  
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RECORDS  
Cleveland 9-0  
Detroit 7-0  
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Los Angeles 5-0  
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